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west, Washington, D. C.

OUR JURY SYSTEM.

Our jury system should be reformed. A juror should be a man of property and education. He should know the laws of his city above everything else.

A DANGEROUS BILL.

38th Congress, 3d Session. H. R. 16982. In the House of Representatives, January 4, 1905, Mr. Babcock introduced the following bill, which was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia and ordered to be printed.

A Bill

To further the issue of licenses for restaurants or eating houses in the District of Columbia.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That hereafter upon the written protest of a majority of the persons owning real estate on the side of the square and the side of the confronting square in which there is at present, or in which it is proposed to locate a restaurant or eating house of any kind, in the District of Columbia, the Commissioners of said District are authorized to refuse such license.

THE LONDON CABBY.

There are in London 2711 cab proprietors, and of these 2224 own fewer than five vehicles. As you see, it is a poor man's industry.

The average price for hiring a cab is twelve and threepence a day.

The poor activity of the insurance business in Russia is shown by the fact that in the entire empire there are only 28,810 companies, while the amount of insurance taken out is only \$39,321,421.

JOBS AND LEADERSHIP.

From the Detroit Informer.

The Indiana Republicans have handed out to the 20,000 colored voters of that commonwealth about a half dozen menial positions such as cloak room keepers, janitors, etc., and the Recorder comments upon such treatment as follows:

The colored troops fought nobly on the eighth of November last, but the Indiana legislature must have had the idea that the negro was "shot to pieces" judging from the meager recognition given. Not a decent job in the bunch, befitting the dignity and political value of a great race. And as long as our "leading" statesmen pander to such jobs, just so long will we receive them. Such jobs should be credited to the individual and not to the race.

The colored Republicans of Michigan fared much better than that, but we were not a little surprised to note in the Lansing dispatches that a man riding so high upon the crest of a wave of popular commendation as Boss R. J. Willis should seek one of these positions for his own son. Mr. Willis must be mortified to think that he sought such a place only to be turned down and he should now make the resolve not to permit his son to accept, much less seek, any position until he has graduated from Yale University.

It is especially humiliating to the great race of coming men of America that one of its great political leaders should prostitute himself by asking for a cloak room reappointment for his own profit after he had (as we are informed) promised his influence for the same position to divers members of the laity.

Such leadership, gentlemen, will never land the race very high up in the realm of political preferment.

THE BEE WILL BE THANKFUL TO SEE

The interest of workingmen protected.

Suffrage in the District of Columbia.

The smoke law abolished and the rights of citizens protected.

More colored men appointed to office.

A colored precinct detective appointed.

Colored lawyers organize and support each other.

A Juvenile Court established and Justice O'Neal appointed to that court.

Judge Scott continue to improve in health.

Judge Anderson made Attorney General in President Roosevelt Cabinet.

Old politicians retire and allow new blood to come to the front.

Public Printer Palmer reappointed.

Rev. S. L. Corrothers made a bishop.

Rev. Simon P. W. Drew succeed in his new church.

The Freedmen's Hospital enlarged.

The three inaugural balls successful.

Ex-Gov. P. B. S. Pinchback sent abroad.

Hon. George H. White appointed 4th auditor.

The Virginia colored Republicans recognized.

Roscoe Conkling Bruce build a reputation on his Harvard diploma and not on the misfortunes of the negroes he saw in the North.

L. G. Gregory re-elected president of the Bethel Literary Society.

Thomas H. Wright write a book on Odd Fellowship.

A few colored clerks appointed in the office of Register of Wills.

Charles R. Douglass sent abroad.

Dr. J. E. Sheppard, of North Carolina, sent to San Domingo.

THE BEE WOULD LIKE TO KNOW

If Edward E. Cooper will explain why he will publish a Catholic journal.

If this is his last field of pasture.

If the editor of the Record would like to see a Colored American or go around a dead World.

If the Bee doesn't Record all dead Colored Americans.

How many colored office holders will hand in their resignations.

The report is that Prof. W. H. H. Hart, of Howard University, will be married to a very accomplished teacher in the public schools. The exact date of the coming event has not as yet been announced.

Attorney James H. Hayes left for Richmond, Va., Wednesday morning.

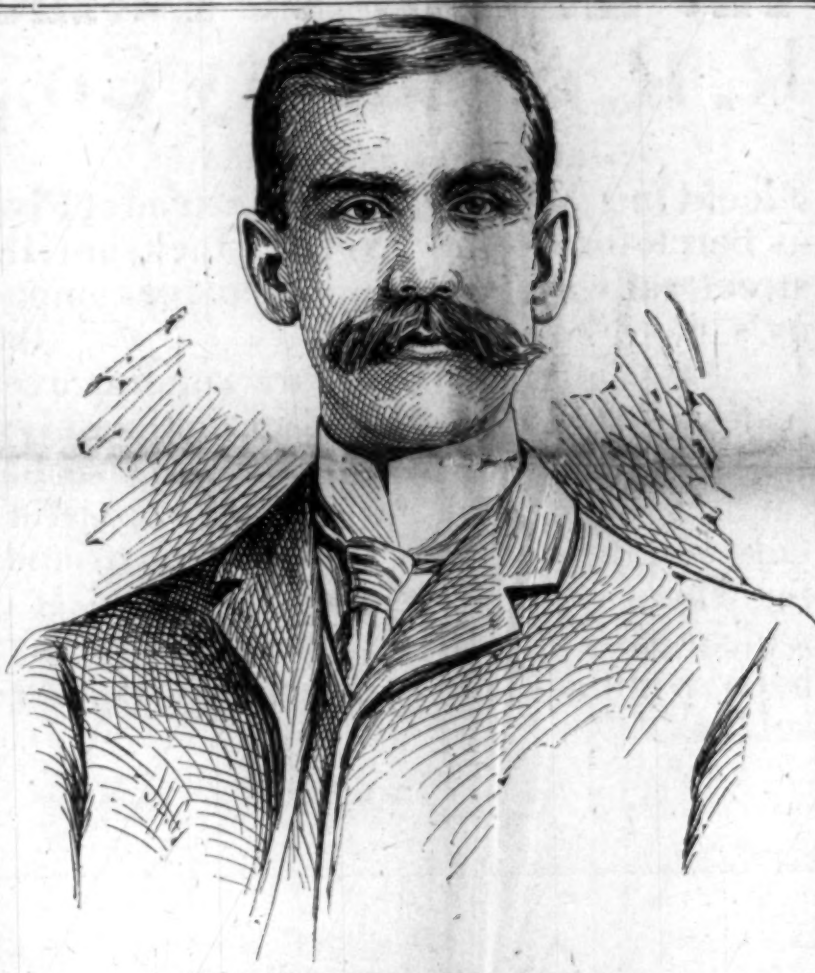
Register J. W. Lyons, who left for his home in Augusta, Ga., last week, has returned to the city.

Roscoe Conkling Bruce.

AN INDICTMENT AGAINST THE NEGRO.

Birmingham, Ala., Jan. 16.—Conkling Bruce, son of the late United States Senator Blanche K. Bruce, the most noted negro statesman this country ever produced, warns negroes never to leave the South. Bruce is the head of the academic department of Booker Washington's school at Tuskegee. Competition of white labor, said Mr. Bruce, is felt with increased severity by the negro race. "This competition," he declared, "exhibits its most conspicuous effects in cities. Even in cities of the lower South black artisans find it more and more difficult to obtain regular work at regular wages. Negro contractors of large experience find themselves gradually shunted to trifling jobs, and young men of unquestionable capacity for the higher grades of industry betake themselves to domestic and personal service and to casual labor. All this hints darkly of what may come in the near future—of what has actually come in the North."

Mr. Bruce then made a comparison between the negro populations of St. Louis and Philadelphia. In Philadelphia



HON. REED SMOOT, Will be Vindicated.

phia it was, in 1890, 4 percent; in St. Louis, 6 percent. In both cities the characteristic of the negro population was poverty. In one ward in Philadelphia the negroes contributed 42 percent of the population, but owned only 4 1/2 percent of the property. The occupations in which negroes were engaged in these cities were significant. The mass were employed in menial work. "The men are hod carriers, day laborers on the streets and at the levee, draymen, teamsters, porters, janitors, elevator boys and domestic servants." The women were chiefly laundresses and house servants. Ninety-five percent of the parents of negroes in the city of St. Louis in 1890 were engaged in personal service and unskilled labor. In both cities the negroes live in the worst houses and the most undesirable sections. Excessive crime characterizes the negro in all urban centers of the North, said the speaker. In St. Louis, though forming only 6 percent of the population, the negroes contributed 27 percent to the arrests in 1898. In Philadelphia, though forming only 4 percent of the population, they contributed 22 1/2 percent of the arrests in 1895. He said that more intelligent and therefore more dangerous crime seems to come from a trained negro criminal class. The death rate is also excessive. In St. Louis in 1899 the death rate among negroes was 31.22 per thousand and among whites 16. "The causes of the negro's excessive criminality are there," said Mr. Bruce, "first, intellectual ignorance; second, imperfect moral development; third, poverty."

ordered the organ grinder to go at once and put shoes on the animal, which the driver refused to do. The crank went immediately to the Police Court and obtained a warrant for the organ grinder's arrest. An information was filed by the District Attorney, charging the old Italian with cruelly torturing and tormenting an animal of the monkey kind. When the old organ grinder was arraigned by the Clerk of the Court, his plea was not guilty. The judgment was guilty, and he was fined five dollars, but afterwards his personal bond was taken not to repeat the offense.

For a number of years many persons were arrested and tried in the Police Court for obstructing the sidewalk with their person, without first having obtained a license so to do; thousands of dollars having been paid to the District, until some attorney raised the point of law that the statute on the subject correctly construed meant, in rem and not in persona. Whoever heard of it being against the law to get drunk and obstruct the sidewalk with your person?

An information was filed some years ago under the cruelty to animal's act against an old fisherman, charging him with cruelly torturing and tormenting an animal of the fish kind, to wit: "Skinning a catfish alive." Whoever claimed that a fish was an animal in the meaning of the law? And still another was filed against a citizen, charging him with cruelty to a certain animal of the fowl kind; that the defendant carried a chicken through the streets by its feet with head down.

Now we are being annoyed by another nonsense. Prosecuting the citizen because his fire emits smoke for a half minute after the fire is started. Sooner or later this outrage will be wiped out of existence by the wisdom of the age. But still they come, one after another. What next? Why it

Queer Court Decisions.

TWENTY YEARS BEFORE THE BAR.

(By Attorney John A. Moss.)

Some of the queer happenings in the dispensation of justice in the Police Court, District of Columbia.—On one occasion an old Irish woman was arraigned on the complaint of a crank who lived next door, with allowing her hefty hen to cackle after laying an egg. The plea was not guilty, the judgment guilty; the poor old woman was fined five dollars and in default to serve fifteen days in the workhouse, to be suspended on the condition that she kill the hen. The old woman could not bear the idea of killing her valuable and faithful hen, so the only thing that she could do was to serve the fifteen days; fortunately for her some kind-hearted old gentleman who happened to be in Court and heard the case tried, stepped forward and paid the fine, which saved her from going to the workhouse and the life of her dear hen.

Another funny thing happened to an organ grinder who had his monkey on Pennsylvania avenue one cold, rainy morning without having on his shoes. Some crank came along and

would not surprise me to read in the newspapers of the fact that a delegation of fanatics called upon the President of the United States, urging him to send a message to Congress requesting them to pass an act to make crap shooting a penitentiary offense. I have been for some time trying to get through my head what relation the people of the District of Columbia bear to the government of the United States. They are nothing more nor less than serfs, plebeians, wards of the National Government. No vote, no self government, no protection of life or property, except through Congress. What shall we do to be saved from these outrages? We are to be scourged, and I suppose tried by fire, hot and cold water and by battle.

JOHN A. MOSS.

FRATERNAL.

I. O. N. I. C. of A., fraternal, meets at Leocompt, La., the second and third Tuesday nights in each month. R. E. Pickens, W. P. P. J. E. Dailey, W. C. S.

I. O. N. I. C. of A. F., No. 127, meets at its office, 608 Bolton street, east, the first and third Monday nights in each month. Rev. S. T. Shepherd, worthy president. T. P. Haywood, W. C. S. Ocie Weathers, W. P. P.

Golden Star Department of the I. O. N. I. C. of A. F., No. 248, meets at St. James, La., the first and third Saturdays in each month. J. W. Walker, W. P. P. Alex. Anoisian, W. C. S.

Eastern Star Department, No. 243, of the I. O. N. I. C. of A. F., meets at Darrow, La., the second and fourth Saturdays in each month. Leon Baptise, W. P. P. M. Baptise, W. C. S. Dempsey Wilson, W. R. S.

Walton's Palace Department, No. 137, of the I. O. N. I. C. of A. F., meets at Baton Rouge, La., the second and fourth Wednesdays in each month. Jacob Brown, W. P. P. H. C. Brown, W. C. S.

Lippman Department of the I. O. N. I. C. of A. F., No. 152, meets at Kings Ferry, Fla., the fourth Friday in each month. Jack Lippman, W. P. P. Loula Underwood, W. C. S.

Western Star Department, No. 231, meets at Ennis, Tex., first and third Saturdays in each month. Spencer Gary, W. P. P. C. C. Carlies, W. R. S. A. Cattle, W. C. S.

Eagle's Wing Department, No. 27, meets at Ashville, Fla., the second and fourth Sundays in each month. G. B. Brown, W. P. P. L. D. Dixon, W. C. S.

Elizabeth Department, I. O. N. of A. F., No. 53, meets at Chauncey, Ga., on the first Saturday in each month. Rev. E. Adams, W. P. P.; Peter Stanley, W. C. S.

Department No. 136 meets at Baton Rouge, La., first and third Wednesday nights in each month. Jos. Newton, W. P. P. M. B. Stewart, W. C. S.

Fraternal Sunrise Department, No. 17, meets at Fort Worth, Tex., the first and third Wednesdays in each month. R. R. Sloan, W. P. P.; Henry Henderson, W. P. P.; M. Mathew, W. F. V. P.; I. B. Balenger, W. C. S.

Sunrise Department, No. 31, meets at Dallas, Tex., second and fourth Thursday nights in each month. A. R. Brown, W. P. P. S. A. N. Hamilton, W. P. P. Rebecca Carpenter, W. R. S. Savannah Slaughter, W. C. S.

Department No. 13 meets at Lake City, Fla., first and second Monday nights in each month. Joe Dorsey, W. P. P. W. M. Pasco, W. F. V. P. Giles Duncan, W. C. C. B. Bartley, W. C. S.

NOTICE.

To all Departments of the I. O. N. I. C. of A. Fraternal, the semi-annual pass word is ready for all Departments. Send for it at once. See Ritual, page 13.

I. L. Walton.

Sardine curers in France are nearly all women, who sometimes work twenty hours out of the twenty-four. They are paid at the rate of thirty cents per 1,000 fish.

The most expensive chair in the world belongs to the pope. It is of solid silver, and cost \$90,000.

It will require five years to construct the Ratcliff-Rotherhithe tunnel now being built under the Thames. Its length will be 6,883 feet, with an external diameter of thirty feet, which will allow a carriageway of sixteen feet and two footways of four feet eight and one-half inches wide. When it is finished there will be three tunnels under the Thames at London.

Let the negro quit talking so much and work more, take a little more time in attending his own business.

An Outrage.

TEN MEN COMMIT RAPE ON 16-YEAR-OLD VIRGIN.

Detroit Informer.

Tillie Kuna, aged 16, was rescued from a saloon on Riopelle street Sunday night by the police, after having been assaulted by ten men, two of whom were married. All of the parties to the beastly outrage were white people.

How lightly the wanton-killing of the negro has become to be regarded in some southern communities is brought out by an incident of the week at Memphis, which hardly needs comment. An inoffensive negro was hawking chickens about the street, when Patrolman Boyles, who was not in uniform at the time, jumped at the conclusion that the chickens had been stolen and arrested the man. While he went to put on his uniform he left his prisoner in custody of a near-by grocer, rightly named Slaughter, to whom he handed his pistol with the off-hand injunction, "If he tries to get away from you, kill him." Slaughter's assertion that the negro made a break for liberty is disputed by the testimony of bystanders, but at all events he fired on the negro, wounding him so severely that he died next morning. "Well, you got him, didn't you?" said Boyles on his return. "If I didn't, I almost," answered Slaughter with a smile. The policeman's only statement in palliation of the unprovoked killing was that the deputy to whom he delegated his authority had "taken his instructions literally." The most shocking feature of the affair is that Slaughter has not been arrested, and the policeman is apparently to continue on his beat. The Commercial-Appeals may well exclaim in bitterness: "Life in this community is cheap!" The life of a negro is so valueless that it is freely taken without fear of future punishment in this world.—N. Y. Evening Post.

The New York Evening Post of January 10th states this:

"Robert Graves, of No. 680 East One Hundred and Seventy-fifth street, to-day declares that he had a deed of 1742 which entitles him to all the vast tract of Virginia territory that was granted to Lord Fairfax by an English King, and he will begin proceedings to get possession of it."

He is about to enter into communication with the descendants of the maker of the deed, and also with those who hold the property to which it refers. He inherited the deed."

The New York Evening Journal says:

Mrs. J. H. Petit dropped a bomb into the lap of the society maids and matrons of the Minerva Club at the Waldorf-Astoria by declaring that the girls of the '400' should know how to cook.

"A girl ignorant of home-keeping has no more right to marry than a man ignorant of bread-earning," she said. "Let us teach those who are members of our families, whether maids or daughters, that work done in the kitchen is quite as honorable and much more necessary than the accomplishments of the drawing-room."

"Why cannot housework be made a popular fad?" she asked. "If the '400' would take it up as a pastime others would speedily follow."

William Neidlinger gave a lecture illustrated by songs on "Music and Common Life," and said that American women were the most beautiful and well dressed, but had the worst voices in the world.

A pianist has to cultivate the eye to see about 1500 signs in one minute, the fingers to make about 2000 movements and the brain to receive and understand separately the 1500 signs while it issues 2000 orders. In playing Weber's "Moto Perpetuo" a pianist has to read 4541 notes in a little under four minutes.

One of the most remarkable forms of clock in the world is a clock fan manufactured by a Swiss jeweler. The clock consists of twelve leaves hinged like an ordinary fan. The number of the hour is marked from one to twelve at the end of each of these leaves. The fan piece starts at six o'clock and expands regularly for twelve hours, when it suddenly closes up and starts all over again. The half-hour is indicated by the leaf of the fan being only half extended.

The laws of Italy are strict with regard to theaters and circuses. Every act or performance announced on the program must be given. Any great exaggeration by means of pictures is punishable.

SALE OF AUTOGRAPHS

COLLECTION OF RARE SIGNATURES DISPOSED OF.

Letters of George Washington and Thomas Lynch, Jr., bring \$200 each—Prices Brought by Others.

Philadelphia. — Attorney General Hampton L. Carson's fine collection of autographs was recently sold at auction. The collection included autograph letters by signers of the declaration of independence, members of the continental congress, presidents and their cabinets, naval and army officers, and men of note in many other vocations. The bidding was somewhat desultory, but it was said that the articles brought fair prices.

The most notable prices for single articles were paid for the original manuscript report of the commissioners to the Annapolis convention, under date of September 1, 1786, and an original letter written by George Washington to Attorney General Randolph, October 1, 1793, in reference to changing the meeting place of congress because of the prevalence of yellow fever in Philadelphia. These were bought for \$200 each.

The highest price obtained was \$200, paid for the autograph of Thomas Lynch, Jr., signer of the declaration of independence from South Carolina, on the title page of a book printed in London in 1749. Only one letter written by Mr. Lynch is known to exist, and his autograph is exceedingly rare. The Washington autographs, as a whole, brought the best prices.

Other autographs brought prices as follows: Andrew Jackson, February 14, 1818, \$16; President Taylor, Mexico, 1847, \$18; President Lincoln, Washington, April 12, 1861, \$50; Grant, Fort Donelson, February 10, 1865, \$106; Grover Cleveland, August 23, 1887, \$4; President Roosevelt, New York, 1897, \$130; Benjamin Franklin, February 28, 1748, \$45; John Blair, December 11, 1788, \$72.50; Commodore Bainbridge, commander of the Constitution, \$6.50; Benedict Arnold, Philadelphia, October 19, 1778, \$24; Jefferson Davis, \$1; Admiral Dewey, 1900, \$1.10; Cardinal Gibbons, 35 cents; Stephen Girard, Philadelphia, June 13, 1814, \$1.50; autograph copy of poem, "Old Ironsides," by Oliver Wendell Holmes, Boston, June 10, 1842, \$29; Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, 1835, \$4, and another, 1879, \$2.50; Louis XVI. of France, \$3.75; Thomas Paine, Philadelphia, 1781, \$5.50; autograph poem by Bayard Taylor, Hongkong, 1853, \$12; John Greenleaf Whittier, Amesbury, \$1.50.

MAY FREE OLDEST PRISONER

John Warren, for 43 Years in a Connecticut Penitentiary, Sues for a Pardon.

Wethersfield, Conn.—John Warren, who has been in prison longer than any man in this country, having been at the state's prison here for 43 years, may be released the coming summer by the board of pardons.

At the meeting of the board he presented a petition to be allowed to spend his remaining days with his brothers, who promised to care for him the rest of his life. The petition was continued until the June session.

Warren came to Wethersfield in December, 1859, and he is now 66 years old. According to the testimony at his trial, he was married to Julia E. Turner when he was but 17 and she but 15. They quarreled continually, and one day in the early spring he persuaded his wife to take a walk with him in the woods. They sat down on the bank of a dried-up stream, in which there were little pools of water, and while his wife's back was turned Warren grabbed her by the throat and held her nose and mouth under the water until she was drowned. Then he dragged the body into a clump of woods three miles away. It was said that another woman whom he wished to marry witnessed the crime.

KANSAS' BIG OIL YIELD.

State's Product for 1904 Is 5,600,000 Barrels—Beats the Pennsylvania Output.

Chanute, Kan.—For 1904 the total production in the Kansas oil field was approximately 5,600,000 barrels. In 1903 the production was 1,118,000 barrels. The increase is a fraction more than 500 per cent.

Since the discovery of oil in 1856 nothing like this record has been made. Kansas has made more progress in oil industry in 12 months than was accomplished in Pennsylvania in 17 years.

During the year just closed there has been invested in the oil business, leases, drilling, pipe lines, pumping plants, and the like, about \$50,000,000. The wells themselves have cost \$5,000,000 more. Tankage has cost \$15,000,000 more and pipe lines of all sizes, pumping plants, and other improvements bring the total to \$50,000,000, an average monthly investment of \$4,166,666. Taking the average price of oil for the year, there has been paid out more than \$4,000,000 to the producer and more than that to labor.

More than 3,000 miles of oil and gas pipe lines have been laid.

Rockwell an Orientalist.
William W. Rockwell, chosen to succeed Mr. Conger as minister to China, is noted as an orientalist. He has explored the greater portion of China and Tibet, and speaks and writes in Chinese, Tibetan and Sanskrit as readily as in English.

Solution Simple.
Dr. Spitzka says the brains of criminals are in no sense abnormal. If the whole truth were known, it would probably appear that a majority of the criminals are merely too lazy to work.

TEN THOUSAND CHRISTIAN SOLDIERS WANTED

At the Great Union Revival Services at Cadet Armory, 708 O street, N. W., Washington, D. C., under the auspices of the National Negro Baptist Preachers' Union of Washington and vicinity. Conducted by the famous pulpit orator and evangelist, Rev. S. P. Drew, D. D. Rev. Drew is considered one of the leading Baptist Evangelists of the United States. Rev. Drew's wonderful revival work in New York, 1898-1899, two hundred persons converted. North Carolina, 1901, three hundred converted. Massachusetts, 1902, one hundred converted. Washington, D. C., 1904, eight weeks' preaching, 670 persons gave their names to join the church.

Notice.—Churches desiring to engage Rev. Drew's services to conduct revival meetings, can write or call at his address, 2014 Eighth Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. Enclose stamp. Terms: The church pays expenses, such as



board and lodging, and allow one Sunday for the people to give him a free will offering. No charge will be made for conducting the revival.

Rev. Simon P. W. Drew was duly licensed as a minister July 10, 1894, by the St. Paul's Baptist church of New York City, and ordained by a Baptist Council at a call of the Sixth Mount Zion Baptist Church, of New York State, October 29, 1896. Of this Council, Rev. B. W. Walker, of Mt. Gilead Baptist Church was the moderator; Luther W. Smith, of Hansome Place Baptist Church, was secretary of the Council; Rev. W. T. Dixon, D. D., of Concord Baptist Church, of New York, and Rev. R. D. Wynn, D. D., of Bethany Baptist Church, of Newark, N. J., were witnesses at the Council.

STEAM RAILWAY STATISTICS

Over 200,000 Miles of Tracks in the United States at Beginning of 1904—Increase During Year.

The total steam railway mileage of the United States at the end of 1903 was 207,604 miles, an increase of 4,596 miles during the year, according to Poor's Manual, recently issued. In the southwestern states 1,804 miles were built, 683 miles in the northwestern states, 602 miles in the gulf and Mississippi valley states, 562 miles in the Pacific coast states, 486 miles in the central northern states, 343 miles in the middle states, and only 12 miles in New England.

The total assets of the railroads are given as \$14,862,111,544, and the liabilities \$14,289,529,959. The total earnings were \$1,908,857,826 in 1903, and \$1,720,814,900 in 1902. The operating expenses and taxes in 1903 were \$1,316,349,314, and in 1902 were \$1,160,788,623. Net earnings in 1903 were \$592,508,512 and in 1902 were \$560,026,277. The interest paid on bonds in 1903 was \$239,426,707, and in 1902 was \$222,614,969. In 1903 the stock dividends amounted to \$164,549,147, and in 1902 to \$151,019,537. The surplus of all roads in 1903 was \$121,880,088, and in 1902 it was \$109,166,434. The number of tons of freight transported in 1903 was 1,306,628,858, and in 1902 was 1,192,136,510. In 1903 the railroads carried 696,949,925 passengers, and in 1902 the number was 655,130,236.

IMPOSES NOVEL SENTENCE.

New Jersey Judge Orders Professional Woman Beggar to Pay Fine of Ten Cents Daily for Two Years.

Judge Algeron T. Sweeney, in the criminal court at Newark, N. J., the other day, imposed upon Mrs. Beulia McCarton, convicted before him of professional begging, a sentence that is said to have no parallel in the annals of Jersey justice.

"The sentence of this court," announced Judge Sweeney, "is that you shall pay a fine of ten cents daily for a period of two years, and that you shall appear in this court each day to make the payment the court has directed. The total will be \$73."

Mrs. McCarton is 35 years old. The police say she is a member of the notorious McCarton family, several of the members of which were arrested in New York recently, charged with being professional "beats." Their record extends over many cities in New York, Pennsylvania and New Jersey.

On imposing the novel penalty, payable on the installment plan, Judge Sweeney paroled Mrs. McCarton, with the instructions that if she should not be able to raise the ten cents on any day, she must come and report, leaving to him the option of changing the penalty from the fine to imprisonment.

The "Chink" Also Comes In.
The new head tax of \$500 which the Dominion of Canada now imposes upon Celestials who intend to settle within its borders is said very effectually to have closed the doors through British Columbia, though, of course, remarks the Boston Transcript, every now and then an individual Chinaman slips in through a chink.

FRANKHUME, Wholesale Grocer.

Agent for the District of Columbia for LIPTON'S renowned COFFEES and TEAS. OLD STAG Whiskey. The sole agent for the Artisan Cigars made in Porto Rico. The best and cheapest cigar made.

TERMS CASH: Interest charged after 30 days.

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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

WINES AND LIQUORS,

CIGARS AND TOBACCO.

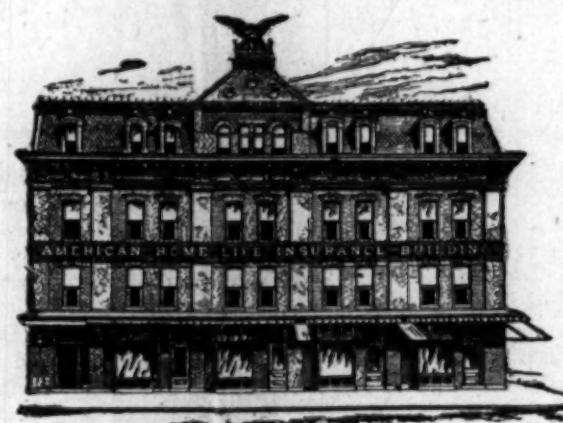
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1324 D Street Northwest.

The Atlantic & Pacific R. R. & Surety Co., Jacksonville, Florida

Stock One dollar per share instead of Five as heretofore—The North Jacksonville street railway-town-improvement company's 1st 10th August 1903 with cars running over just half its line—two miles approximately. THIS company wishes it to be known that there is nothing but the best feeling existing between the company and our white friends for whom we hold the deepest regard. It is a clear case that they are and always have been willing to help us if we would help ourselves.

R. R. ROBINSON, PRESIDENT.
SUDDIA CUTTON, ACTING SECRETARY.
W. CALVIN CHASE, AGENT FOR Wash., D. C., 1109 I St. N. W.



SICK AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE UP TO \$25.00 PER WEEK
WHOLE LIFE INSURANCE ON VERY LIBERAL TERMS
PAYABLE ONE HOUR AFTER DEATH.
AMERICAN HOME LIFE INSURANCE CO.,
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Have stood the test for sixty years. When buying from you are buying direct from the manufacturer.

WE HAVE Other MAKES

Take in trade which we can

LOW PRICES

UPRIGHT PIANOS AS LOW A

15, square Pianos 5, Organs 15

terms to suit

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REVIVE OLD THEATER HAT.

French Milliners Resurrect Head-Gear That Does Not Obstruct View—Called the Beguin.

"The enclosed tickets are sold on the understanding that ladies will remove hat, bonnets, or any kind of headgear."

Such is the text of a little printed notice which the box office officials of the Royal Court theater, of London, hand with the tickets to every lady patron of a matinee performance.

Ladies are to be aided in respecting the new rule by the placing of the cloakrooms at their free disposal.

At the same time news comes from Paris, where the ladies' expensive headgear is even more fashionable than in both afternoon and evening theaters, that there is about to be a revival of the old-fashioned beguin and the small theater bonnet.

Parisian milliners are preparing these articles in large quantities. The bonnet is a kind of small toque, and the beguin is very like a Dutch bonnet, lying quite flat on the head, with a little spray of aigrette at the side.

The movement is being made in conjunction with the Paris theatrical authorities, and at one place of entertainment, at least, the Gymnase, a notice relative to the wearing of the new headgear is to be posted over the ticket sellers' desks.

Ten years ago beguins were worn in London, and an attempt was made last year to revive them, but without success.

GREYHOUND WORTH \$10,000

Princess Maud, Who Has Run Mile in Less Than Two Minutes, Is Fastest in the World.

A \$10,000 dog. Such is Princess Maud, the fleetest dog in the world, owned by Capt. Jay Thomas Vickery, who has a ranch in Oklahoma, where he keeps a string of dogs well able to run a mile inside of two minutes. Princess Maud bears the proud distinction of having run a mile in one minute and forty-nine seconds, which is the world's record.

Capt. Vickery is a greyhound fancier and expert. He owns the finest greyhounds in this country. On a large ranch in Oklahoma he trains his runners in contests with the swiftest jack rabbit of the plains.

Princess Maud is a modest canine, sticking close to the heels of her master as he walks through the streets. Except for the fact that she is trim and sleek looking she does not give the slightest idea of her value, which is placed by Capt. Vickery at \$10,000. She is of a dark fawn color, with thin body and attenuated legs, and when standing assumes the slightly tilted forward position indicative of the runner.

Capt. Vickery is now in Washington, and as he walks from place to place with Princess Maud in his wake the dog attracts a great deal of attention. She has captivated the hearts of all dog lovers, and many of her admirers have expressed a desire that they might see her run.

ONLY THREE PROPOSED.

Warrensburg, N. Y., Maidens Are Slow in Taking Advantage of the Leap Year.

Statistics at the town clerk's office of Warrensburg, N. Y., go to show that the Warrensburg girls up to the present time have not been taking advantage of the leap year with that avidity which was expected of them. Since the year began there have been only three marriages in town following direct proposals made by the brides. In each case the young women popped the question and led their blushing bridegrooms to the altar within 30 days, so the Warrensburg News has been credibly informed by one of the grooms who seemed to be posted and made a clean breast of the whole affair.

That there have not been, therefore, more weddings in Warrensburg directly due to leap year may be from the fact that the girls had been waiting for Hal-lo'een to help them clinch things. Now that this has passed there are unconfirmed rumors that there will soon be "something doing."

HAS FORTUNE IN HIS HAT.

Mexican Dies Suddenly and Widow Finds Notes for \$125,000 Concealed in the Crown.

Mrs. Juana Garcia N. Yludo de Junco has been put into possession of the property and money left by her husband, Saturnine Junco. The money amounts to \$125,000 in bank notes. Junco owned a tienda at the corner of Rebeldes and Callejon del Santisimo, opposite the Nuevo Mexico drug store, in Mexico City.

He always and at all times by day and by night wore a black hat which he had worn for years.

Everybody believed that he was superstitious about his hat, because he never put it aside. Even when he went to the barber shop he sat in the chair, having his hat in his hands.

When he died it was found that the crown of another hat was carefully sewed in the interior of the hat, and between the two there was \$125,000 in bank notes.

Where the Bab Comes In.

Over in Spain the man who becomes the father of a large family receives a title. But, asks the Chicago Record-Herald, do Spanish titles help to pay grocery bills?

A Wealthy Widow.
Mrs. Russell, widow of Henry Grinnell Russell, of Providence, R. I., is the richest woman in New England. She has \$20,000,000 and no children.

STUDENTS IN HOMES.

THE SERVANT GIRL PROBLEM SOLVED IN NEBRASKA.

Young Men Do Housework of All Kinds to Pay Their Way Through College—Boys Cook, Bake and Scrub.

Lincoln, Neb.—A labor union decree and the necessities of some students at the University of Nebraska, have resulted in the partial solving of the servant girl question in Lincoln. Fully a dozen young men who have been taking a course in domestic science are now holding down positions as men of all work in as many families in this city.

Of the 3,000 students at the university a number are compelled to work their way through college. These have found jobs in local stores, offices and newspapers, where their spare time is spent. Previous to the first part of the year some worked in restaurants as waiters.

Then the waiters' union served notice upon the restaurant keepers that hereafter none but union men should be employed. The result of this was that most of the students were compelled to give up their employment.

In casting about for something to do the suggestion was made that the boys might be able to supply a part at least of the demand for household help. None of them was qualified, however, for such work. Nothing daunted, they applied to Miss Bouten, head of the domestic science department of the university, for entrance into her classes. As the rules of the institution made no distinction between sex in any course the young men were admitted.

For a number of months they worked diligently learning how to cook and bake, how to sweep and care for rooms, and when the present semester opened a dozen of the young men applied to advertising housekeepers for places. When they succeeded in convincing the housekeepers that it was not a college prank, but that they were in earnest, they were tried. All of them are still in service, and they are giving satisfaction.

The care of the furnace and the scrubbing of walks have always been tasks at which most domestics balked, but they have been cheerfully performed by the young men.

School duties take up only a few hours of a day, and by hustling the boys are able to hold their positions and keep up with their classes.

Early rising enables them to have the morning meal ready when the family gets up, and by nine o'clock their morning duties are ended and they are free to pass two hours in the classrooms. The afternoon gives them additional time for recitation, and the evenings, after the household work is finished, are spent in study.

Most of these young men are sons of farmers and have been accustomed to doing chores, and they find it possible to make more money, while being provided with warm quarters and plenty of food, than at their old precarious jobs. The course of study in the domestic science department is well adapted to fitting them for household tasks.

Some of the girls also eke out their slender resources by similar work.

LOVERS OUTWIT MAMMA.

Old Lady Stops First Ceremony, But Couples Get Away and the Knot Is Tied.

Larned, Kan.—At the hotel in Larned the other evening Mr. Thompson, of Harrington, and Lottie Parret, of Larned, were about to be married. A number of the guests at the hotel assembled in the parlor to witness the ceremony. But as an official was about to pronounce them man and wife, the mother of the bride swooped down on the assembly, captured the girl, and carried her to a room in the hotel. There she put the girl to bed, and it is said, retired with her, that no chance could be had for escape. However that may be, "two shadowy figures might have been seen making their way from the hotel before daylight, and they went to the home of Judge Stockman, waked him up, and in a very short time the knot was securely tied."

Then the couple went to the depot and took the early train out of town. What the mother said or did when she woke up and found the girl gone is not recorded.

MAKES HORSE COMPANION.

Master Eats Nearly Same Fare as the Animal with Which He Lives.

Alexandria, Ind.—Jules Samplou, a Belgian glass blower during the palmy days of the gas belt, but for years known as the "Hermit of Orestes," three miles west of the city, has been declared insane and has been transferred to the Richmond insane asylum. Samplou lost his mind because he was jilted by his girl in Belgium, since which time he has shunned men and lived alone with a sorrel horse in a ten-foot square hovel, wholly devoid of furniture. When his insanity was first noticeable he was found one morning in his room, which was carpeted with uncashed wage checks footing over \$700. He has plenty of money, but eats nearly the same fare as his horse. He used to come to this city every two weeks for oats, corn, etc., which he carried home or pushed in a hand cart, the horse, a beautiful sorrel, walking meekly along behind. He allowed the horse to do no work.

Troubles of a Hero.
And now it is said that Shosset must be tried by court-martial. That's what he gets for being a hero.

EULOGY ON A BRICK.

INSCRIPTION WRITTEN BY ORDER OF ASSYRIAN KING.

Is Translated Into English by Prof. Torrey, of Yale University—Block of Clay Made 2,700 Years Ago.

New Haven, Conn.—An interesting inscription, made upon a sun-baked brick some 2,700 years ago, by order of Shalmaneser II., king of Assyria, has just been translated into English by Prof. Charles C. Torrey, of Yale university. The brick has been in the possession of Yale for almost 50 years, but the cuneiform writing in the inscription is of a rude character, and a previous attempt at translation in 1870 was only partly successful.

The inscription is a short eulogy of the king and his father. It ends in a manner calculated to remind one of the old nursery rhyme about "The House That Jack Built." The full inscription, as translated by Prof. Torrey, is:

"Shalmaneser, the great king, the mighty king, ruler of the universe, king of the land of Assyria; son of Ashurnasirpal, the great king, the mighty king, ruler of the universe, king of the land of Assyria; son of Tukulti-Ninrah, ruler of the universe, king of the land of Assyria, and he built the tower of the City of Calah."

What the tower of Calah was, and why it was considered of sufficient importance to be mentioned as the chief fact worthy of remembrance in connection with this "ruler of the universe" with the hard name, nobody knows. An attempt was made some years ago to identify the tower mentioned as the Tower of Babel of Biblical fame, mention of it being made in another ancient Assyrian inscription as a noteworthy achievement. However, it is now generally conceded that the ground for supposing them to be the same is very slight.

King Shalmaneser, the author of the inscription, is known in history as among the first Assyrian kings to make captives of the Hebrews. A description of his attacks upon them is given in 2 Kings 19 and 20.

From other sources it is evident that the king was also a practical joker of a grim sort. He himself relates, in another brick, which was presented to Yale at the same time with one recently translated, that he conquered many tribes, and some of them he boiled in pitch and some he made slaves, putting rings in their noses to increase their tractability. He is also said to be the originator of the "turkey dance," now sometimes seen at country fairs, the principle of which is the well-known fact that a turkey, or "anybody" else, dislikes to stand still when the floor beneath the feet is hot. Shalmaneser is said to have induced his captives to dance in a similar manner.

THE OLDEST CONFEDERATE

Patrick Clark of Lucky Hill, Va., Veteran of Three Wars, Passes the Century Mark.

Richmond, Va.—In Patrick Clark, of Lucky Hill, on the Southern railway, between Remington and Bealeton, Fauquier county can boast of probably the oldest confederate veteran living to-day.

Born in Ireland in 1794, he emigrated to this country when a small lad, with his parents. At 18 he enlisted in the American army, and served through the entire war of 1812.

In 1847 he joined the Eighth United States regulars, sailed from New York city to Vera Cruz, was placed in Gen. Worth's famous division, and took a very active part in all the fighting that led up to the capture of the City of Mexico. At the close of the Mexican war he was discharged at the Jefferson barracks, in Missouri.

He served four years in the confederate army, a member of the Sixth Louisiana infantry, Early's division, army of northern Virginia, and was a participant in some of the fiercest engagements of that bloody period.

His general health is excellent. He can walk around, appears to be very cheerful, and experiences a great delight in describing the numerous conflicts in which he has taken part. He is entirely blind, is very hard of hearing, and almost entirely dependent upon a pension of \$12 a month which he receives from the national government for his services in the Mexican war.

NOVEL SMOKING CONTEST.

German Clubman Wins \$125 by Making His Cigar Burn Over Two Hours Without Going Out.

Berlin.—At one of the clubs here a lively dispute has just been settled by a novel competition.

A discussion having arisen in the smoking-room as to how long a cigar would last a smoker without going out, it was agreed that the six persons present should light at the same moment cigars of the same brand and thus settle the matter.

One of them was unable to make his smoke longer than half an hour; another 50 minutes. The third smoked just an hour, the fourth an hour and a half, and the fifth one hour and fifty minutes. Finally the sixth alone was smoking, and he continued beyond the two hour mark, and won the prize of 500 marks, or \$125.

Gum from Rubber Plant. Salida, Col., expects to have a factory for the extraction of gum from the "Colorado rubber plant" in operation soon. A building was recently donated by the business men to aid in establishing the new industry, and it is now being prepared for the reception of the necessary machinery, which has been ordered.

A NEW LIFE BOAT.

INVENTION OF A NEW ENGLAND SEA-FARING MAN.

It Will Hold Up One Hundred People and Is Claimed to Be Unsinkable in the Roughest Seas.

Boston.—The new life boat invented by Capt. L. W. Myers, who has been in charge of the United States light-house in Lubec Narrows, promises to be a wonderful aid for the saving of lives during shipwreck.

During the past 35 years the inventor has followed the seas and has had considerable experience on sailing boats and steamers, and saw there was an opportunity of improving on the present style of life boats and life rafts such as are carried on the largest steamers which go to all parts of the world.

It was about 15 years ago that he first began work on the model of the boat which he has now built, but during these years he has made many improvements and changes on the original design.

The boat is similar in shape to a sad-iron, but is built substantial, light, comfortable and compact, so that two of them will not take up more room on the deck of a steamer than one of the ordinary life rafts.

The craft is 16 feet long, seven feet wide, three and one-half feet deep and has 156 air-tight compartments and will float about 3,500 pounds of dead weight, says the Globe. She will accommodate 20 people inside and as many on the outside, but in case of necessity more can be taken inside, and with the hand lines on the side it would not be difficult for the craft to hold up 100 people.

Inside are two water tanks, and provisions can be stored away for 20 people suitable for 20 days on half rations, while the anchor, oars, mast, sail and



A NEW LIFE BOAT. (It is the invention of Capt. L. W. Myers, of New England.)

jib, as well as all necessary gear, can be taken on board.

When loaded the boat will draw about 15 inches of water, and at the present time she will draw only five inches, so that she will be able to pass over a very shallow bar or rocks in safety, and as the boat is called "non-sinkable," those inside or out will have a far better chance to battle with the heavy seas than with the ordinary life raft of the present day, and the usual life boat is as an egg shell compared with Capt. Myers' boat.

There are two heavy pieces of plate glass on both bottom and top of the craft so that those inside can read and write easily when the windows and doors are fastened down, and cushions are provided for those inside to sit on, while straps are provided to place over the arms when the weather is very rough.

To get fresh air inside two pipes of two-inch are provided, each being fitted with stop corks, so that no matter which side of the boat is up the occupants can be supplied, but when the seas are not rough the two doors can be left open, and there is plenty of room outside on the deck where one can go with more safety than on a life raft or in a life boat.

There are four doors fitted to the craft, two on the top and two on the bottom, although it does not matter which side is up, as they are exactly the same, and those inside would not have any difficulty if the boat should turn over in the sea when the doors are fastened from the inside.

A sail and jib are also fitted to the boat, also a rudder on each end, and chances for four to six men at the oars on the top in light weather, but one man can operate the craft without difficulty.

She is built of heavy oak planks covered with galvanized steel inside and out, and even if a number of the watertight compartments should be broken she would continue to float, as Capt. Myers says she will keep up at least 100 people in the water.

Around the middle of the boat are heavy guards having 18 guard lines which can be held by anyone overboard, and with these ropes 18 men can pick up the boat and carry it along. It will not be necessary to carry this boat to launch her, as an ingeniously arranged cradle, another of Capt. Myers' inventions, is provided with the boat, and with this even a small child can pull the string and launch the life boat in quick time; she can be pushed over the sides of a steamer when the last one is on board and inside, or after the occupants have taken up their places inside and fastened down the doors all it will be necessary to do is to wait until the seas wash her over the sides of the steamer, and she is bound to come up one side, top or bottom, which will make no difference to those inside.

The stems of the boat are 11 inches in thickness, and if anything should be struck it would not seriously affect it. The craft, in fact, would go through a wharf or building.

LET US SUPPLY THE FURNITURE AND CARPETS.

This is the time of year when you will appreciate the many benefits and privileges of our Peerless Credit System, because it allows you to buy whatever may be needed in Parlor, Bed Room and Dining Room Furniture, also Carpets, Draperies, Crockery, Bedwear, Stoves, Ranges, etc., without disturbing your Christmas money. Our stocks in all departments are now at their very best, and whatever you buy here can be depended upon—ABSOLUTELY—for durability. Our Carpet stock contains the newest weaves and richest colorings in all the standard grades, and although prices are substantially reduced, we still continue to do the making, laying and lining entirely free of cost, which is a saving of from 20 to 25 cents on the cost of every yard, as compared with cash store prices. Help yourself to whatever you need

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PETER GROGAN,

817-819-821-823 SEVENTH STREET N.W., BETWEEN H AND I STS.

The Bee.

PUBLISHED AT
1109 "I" St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

W. CALVIN CHASE, EDITOR.

Entered at the Post at Washington, D. C., as second-class mail matter.

ESTABLISHED 1881.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
One copy per year..... \$2.00
Six months..... 1.00
Three Months..... .60
Subscribe, monthly..... 20

PENETRATE THE MASSES.

Gen. O. O. Howard sent a letter to be read at a public gathering among which were a number of old colored veterans of the War of the Rebellion, at the Second Baptist Church last week, upon request that the General send a word of advice and encouragement as to the best way the freedmen and their descendants could achieve the best results of emancipation. After referring to the vast progress which the race has made since the war, General Howard urged that the means of uplifting the colored people were the same as that required in building up any other people; that mental, moral and industrial training were the great forces necessary in the work of the highest and best civilization; that the teachings and practice of morality and religion were all important, and that the work of the teacher could not be overestimated. The General in one brief sentence seemed to have encompassed the entire field, summing up in a nutshell, as it were, the one great thing needful in the uplift of this people and which seemed to emanate as an order from headquarters: "We must penetrate the masses."

The people of Washington know Gen. O. O. Howard. The colored people especially esteem and honor him, for they have been favored in a special way by his priceless benefactions. Howard University alone is an enduring monument to his name. And what he meant by saying "We must penetrate the masses" needs no comment. He knew whereof he spoke. His experience in the Freedmen's Bureau and especially the educational branch of it, gave him reason to be heard.

Thousands of our young men and women who have graduated from Howard University and other institutions of learning have gone out into the dark corners of our colored population, carrying the torch of education. They have done well. The ministers have endeavored to reach the masses, but they might get even closer to the more benighted ones of our race.

Of course it is natural for many of our race that are favored with the good things of this world, well born and bred, refined and wealthy, who do not think it incumbent upon them to go into the dark places and scatter the light of their power and intelligence to lift up the more unfortunate members of their race. Some are too proud and would even ignore their own race entirely, were it not for the earmarks which the white people but too plainly see. One thing is sure—unless the better element of the colored race is willing to reach down and help the masses of poor, ignorant negroes, their upward movement cannot go on. By lending our means to advance the work or taking a personal hand in uplifting we will add to the honor of the entire race. "PENETRATE THE MASSES."

THE RUSSIAN REVOLT.

The situation at the Russian Capital is indeed heartrending. It only demonstrates the fact that there are times in the condition of governments that will often force people to liberate themselves from tyrannical rule. Ancient forms of governments must sooner or later fail. Civilization is progressing, and when the strong arm of oppression terrorizes a nation by oppressive laws and conditions, the

people are forced to rebel and demand a change in existing conditions to that of popular government. The poor people of Russia who appealed to the proper authorities to allow them to present a petition it was the duty of the government to grant such a simple request. A ruler who is too timid to meet his people and hear their grievances is unfit to rule. Because the government of Russia with a superior military force had the power to oppress, it is not believed that the more civilized in this world will attempt to justify the Russian Government for the cowardly killing of helpless men, women and children. The press dispatches show that the people who desired to petition the Czar went to the palace unarmed. This was shown when the dead bodies of those innocent victims were searched. There are times in the affairs and conditions of oppressed nations when they must rid themselves of tyrants and tyrannical rule. Perhaps this is the beginning of a new era. Perhaps there may spring up a popular government and the Russian people may yet be free or shake the chains that bind them. The Russian Empire is weak. With a vast territory and extensive population, that such a revolt should exist is self-evident of the misgovernment of the empire by those in authority. The spectacle last Sunday was no doubt the most bloody and the most cruel and the most cowardly that this civilized world has ever witnessed. The Czar played the part of a coward. His advisers were equally as cowardly. It is doubtful whether posterity will ever record another such massacre.

THE NEW APOLOGIST.

And now comes upon the scene a new apologist, in the person of Mr. Roscoe Conkling Bruce, the only son of THE BEE's lamented friend, ex-Senator Branch K. Bruce, of Mississippi. He gives out for publication a most remarkable statement. This young man has made the greatest blunder of his life. He compromises the Northern colored man to satisfy and appease the prejudiced thirst of the Southern oligarchy. What does he hope to gain? Is it his selfish and personal ambition that he means to elevate? Or does he hope for a reward by being placed at the head of Tuskegee Institute? He has overlooked the great white criminal classes in those States in which he claims that the negro criminals are so numerous. With a greedy thirst, the white press of the country takes almost with force his declarations to further degrade the struggling negro race. Is this what he was taught in the great New England colleges? Did the environments of Massachusetts so degrade and weaken his intellect to the extent that at this late date he sees nothing in the Northern negro race but the characteristics of criminals? Certainly the Northern colored men will immediately repudiate this young upstart and teach him that the Northern American negro is capable of higher aspirations than what Mr. Bruce gives him credit for. It seems to THE BEE that the more learned some negroes are in books the more dangerous they are to the race. It seems that the greatest enemies of the race are those within the race. The greatest impediment to the progress of the race is those that emanate within its own household. It is not necessary to waste so much valuable space contradicting the recent libel of Mr. Bruce and his disconnected and malicious indictments. THE BEE will not demur because they are not demurrable. THE BEE will not plead to them, because they will die by limitation. But, why should THE BEE express surprise? Young Bruce inherited his recent utterances. He has instilled in him that blood that knows nothing but humiliation. He is the offspring of a generation that always regarded the white race as possessing superior intellect and manhood. It is quite evident that the negro race, before it can succeed, must get rid of the apologists and trimmers before it ever reaches that diadem that makes men and nations great.

SANTO DOMINGO.

Santo Domingo is to be towed out of her sea of troubles by our national

Ship of State.

This may turn out to be a fine piece of statecraft on the part of Uncle Sam, as he has kept his weather-eye on that island for many years. During Grant's administration there was an effort made looking toward annexation, but the project was defeated by Senator Sumner. Since then the United States has grown to be quite a world power by extending her dominions in foreign climes, and no one can tell just where this business will end.

We would like to see a free and stable government maintained in Santo Domingo and the inhabitants thereof enjoy the full measure of national prosperity. Nature has lavished upon that beautiful isle her very choicest gifts—the natural resources—salubrious climate—fertile soil, and its situation as a strategic naval point make it a coveted prize for the great naval powers of the world, and in the crisis, financial and otherwise, which has caused the government to totter it is well that the United States has gone to the rescue of the little republic so as to keep her from falling into the hands of some designing monarchial power. By aiding Santo Domingo to arrange her finances and maintain her integrity as an independent republic, this government is acting on the highest principles of modern statesmanship.

AGAINST THE NEGRO.

A bill was introduced in the Texas Legislature prohibiting the employment of negroes in any position by corporations doing business in Texas. Railroads are included in the prohibitive measure. Heavy penalties are provided for those who violate the proposed law. It is stated that the object of the bill is to drive the negroes out of the towns and into the country, where they may be employed as laborers on plantations.

Is this the token of loving interest which these so-called "best friends" of the negro are giving us? Is this a sample of the broad and liberal measures which they would adopt if they had the power? Is this the medium through which complete harmony between the races in the South can be sustained? If so, let angels and ministers of grace defend us from these "best friends."

No one seriously believes this bill will ever get out of the pigeonhole of the committee to which it was referred on the 14th inst., but it is this constant prodding and harassing of the colored people in the South that makes one think that land is everything but the home of the free.

HOUSE BILL NUMBER 16982.

In another column of THE BEE will be read with much interest House of Representatives Bill No. 16982. This bill is another stab at the poor people who are endeavoring to make an honest living. The object of this bill is to deprive a certain class of people of the privilege of opening a lunchroom in any street without the permission of a majority of the owners and residents. Why should such a bill be introduced? This bill seems to be an aim at the poor negroes who have lunchrooms in certain sections of the city where white residents live to which some objections have been made, and this is a method adopted by some interested person to have Congress make all persons who may apply for eating-house licenses to first obtain a majority of signers who may be owners. Representative Babcock introduced this bill, but THE BEE does not believe that he is the author. Some eating-house proprietor who is anxious to get rid of someone or some people must have asked Representative Babcock to introduce this bill. THE BEE hopes that Congress will defeat it.

SEPARATE SCHOOL FUND.

Governor Davis, of Arkansas, has recommended that the school fund be separated so the negro schools shall get only the taxes paid by negroes. Why not carry the law a step further and subdivide the whites according to the amount of taxes they pay? Make a \$1,000 class, a \$5,000 class, and so on," says the *New Orleans Item*.

Well, why not go another step further and subdivide the colored people

according to the amount of taxes they pay? By this arrangement the richest among the whites and the colored people would share the highest educational facilities, while the poorer classes of both races would receive but little or no school advantages. The result of such a system of public schools is apparent to any sane person, and advocate of such a system even as that which the Governor of Arkansas has recommended, should be rated as at least unfriendly to popular education. Was ever such a proposition advanced or even conceived anywhere in this free land of ours outside of the domain of the old slave system? Someone please rise and explain.

A GOOD RECIPE.

The following recipe is an unfailing remedy for all forms of obscurity, and is guaranteed to lift any colored man of moderate and even inferior talents into the light of publicity and notoriety: Minimize the importance of the ballot for colored men, or insist that they shall have attained the stature of a perfect man before it is given them, or, better yet, that nothing be said on the subject; be very vehement in maintaining that a less rigid discipline and curriculum are required in the education of the colored child than in the education of the white child; dig up all the faults of the race, and make them public in white newspapers and periodicals. In this connection make a specialty of criminal statistics. And when speaking of the race say "inferior race," "child race" and "backward race." By following these directions in whole or in part we guarantee that any colored man may become famous and be reckoned as a leader of his race.

THE NATIONAL BAPTIST COMMENTARY.

The editor of THE BEE has received a copy of THE National Baptist Sunday School Lesson Commentary for 1905.

It is published by the National Baptist Publishing Board, located at Nashville, Tenn.

The book is very thoughtfully and carefully compiled and bound. It is begun with a calendar.

The lessons for each Sunday in the year, fifty-three in all, are well arranged and explicit in every detail. Five chapters are devoted to the modern Sunday school methods and embrace every phase of Sunday school work.

There are several pages arranged for the teacher's class record, memorandum and notes.

The book is provided with a radial key map of Palestine as it was in the time of the Saviour, and one illustrating the Old Testament.

The Bible Dictionary for the entire year's work is in the back part of the book.

The book, even though the work of the Baptist Publishing Board, contains nothing denominational as to be objectionable to any, and as the editor says it is "strictly orthodox and purely baptistic."

The Board, with its able editor, R. H. Boyd, D.D., LL.D., deserve much praise for the Sunday School Lesson Commentary they have issued for the year 1905.

MASTER BUILDERS.

The bill to establish an examining board for master builders has been defeated. THE BEE was the first paper to make a move to condemn the measure as being unfair and unjust. The Commissioners were imposed upon. Some smart individual saw that a certain class of master builders as builders would have a monopoly. It was a measure that would benefit a few rich individuals. The colored and poor white builders would have been the greatest sufferers.

A German has discovered, according to the *London Express*, that on Saturday, August 2, in the early morning, at one minute and one second past one o'clock, a most interesting moment arrived. It was the second second of the second minute of the second hour of the second day of the second week of the second month of the second half of the second year of the second decade of centuries.

CORSTONE CHIT AND CHAT.

The News of the City Dished Up for The Bee Readers.

PERSONAL POINTS POINTEDLY PUT.

Home News and Events Transpired Since our Last Issue—Other Matters Worthy of Careful Consideration.

On the occasion of the hundredth anniversary of the death of Schiller (May 9, 1905), the Swiss Government intends to give every pupil in the public schools a copy of that poet's play, "William Tell." The sum of \$20,000 has been set aside for this purpose.

A man brought up at St. Albans as an incorrigible rogue was proved to have married his aunt. His children are, therefore, his first cousins and he is his own uncle. His grandmother and her mother-in-law are the same person. Apparently the judge sympathized with him for he was discharged.

"Have you ever had any experience in canvassing for subscription books?" asked the man at the desk.

"No, sir," said the applicant for a job, "but I can put up a good talk."

"Well, take a copy of this work and go and see if you can get an order. I'll give you half a day to make the trial."

The applicant went away. In an hour or two he returned.

"What luck?" inquired the man at the desk.

"I've got an order for this book in full morocco from your wife, sir."

"The deuce! You'll do, young man."—*Chicago Tribune*.

Thomas Watson, the Populist candidate for President, is to accept an editorial position somewhere at a salary of \$20,000 a year.

Foreign Visitor—I am told that American marriages are generally happy.

Mr. Gotham—Oh, perfectly. The husband is devoted to business, the wife to society, and they hardly ever meet.—*N. Y. Weekly*.

Japan claims the oldest wooden building in the world. It is a log storehouse in Yara, which is now used to shelter some of the Mikado's art treasures. An age of 1,200 years is claimed for it. Some of the logs are nearly worn away by the weather.

New York stone setters receive 65¢ to 68½ cents per hour.

TO EXAMINE AMERICAN METHODS.

A prominent Portuguese naval constructor is now on his way to the United States for the purpose of visiting the Brooklyn navy yard and examining the various departments.

Portugal is going to build a number of ships and add to her navy. In order to obtain admittance to the navy yard the Portuguese visitor will have to apply to the secretary of state, and if the latter approves of the same the application will be turned over to the Secretary of the navy, who will grant the necessary permit. It is said that it is only of late years that such a course of procedure has been necessary, while it has prevailed in Europe for many years back.

Bed sheets are unknown in Japan, except in the hospitals. The introduction of white sheets and of white caps and dresses for nurses was vigorously objected to at first because white is in Japan the color of mourning.

Washington.—Russians are coming to the United States in great numbers to escape military service. Immigration officials say that 10,000 more Russians have come to this country this year than in any previous year, and they believe that war with Japan is responsible. Reports to the Bureau of Immigration from its European agents say that many Russians serving in army garrisons along the German and Austrian frontiers are deserting.

The pastor of a church in western New York found, during his sermon on a hot Sunday morning, that one of the official members of the church had fallen fast asleep. He suddenly paused, and called out:

"Brother, will you please open the window a little?" Physicians say it is very unwholesome to sleep in a close room."

PROF. DUBOIS' FATAL SHOT.

Prof. W. E. B. Dubois' statement of the account of the American negro with the year of grace, 1904, has attracted very general attention throughout the country. Interest has centered in item 5—"To \$3000 of hush money used to subsidize the negro press in five leading cities."

St. Luke's Herald shows the most lamentable ignorance of the events of 1904 in the following interrogatories and petitions relating to this "hush money" item. It says:

"We do not understand item 5—"To \$3000 of 'hush money' used to subsidize the negro press in five leading cities." Will you kindly explain

to us what item 5—means? Which five cities? Whose "hush money?" Subsidized by whom and for what purpose? Subsidized when?"

"We have read and we have pondered long. We are mystified. Published under your own name and in such a reputable magazine as *The Voice of the Negro*, these are guarantees of truthfulness. Hence we want the whole truth. A million negroes want it. Tell us, please!"

It would do no good to answer these questions for the reason that every one claiming acquaintance with race affairs knows the answer to each of them. We feel like saying to St. Luke's Herald in the language of Cleopas: "Art thou only a stranger in Jerusalem, and hast not known the things which are come to pass there in these days?" If our esteemed contemporary will but observe the quarters where there are bellowings and foaming at the mouth over this item 5, it may gain some light. The reading public of the colored people are satisfied with the definiteness with which the item is stated, and the guilty parties consisting of the corrupted and the corrupter have received a blow right between the eyes. Let the matter rest there.

"COAL OIL JOHNNY."

Former Spendthrift of Pennsylvania Oil Boom Now Working Hard on Farm.

Franklin, Pa.—Among the derelict hills of Sugar creek, Venango county, Pa., is the home of "Ad" Moffitt, brother-in-law of J. W. Steele, known to history as "Coal Oil Johnny," the greatest spendthrift in the United States.

Although reported dead times without number, and as an inmate of charitable institutions just as often, "Coal Oil Johnny" is to-day living in comfortable circumstances in the home of his



JOHN W. STEELE.
(Pennsylvania Spendthrift Who Won Name of "Coal Oil Johnny.")

brother-in-law. The latter, when asked if it were true that Steele had acquired a second competence, replied: "I wish I had as much." And Moffitt is well supplied with this world's goods.

Time has dealt gently with "Coal Oil Johnny." To-day he is pretty well preserved, his cheek and jaw bones are prominent and his cheeks sunken. He is a quiet, self-possessed man who realizes the value of a dollar.

PACK BILLIE TURNING GRAY.

Thirty-One Years Ago This Horse First Began His Eventful History.

Kansas City, Mo.—I herewith inclose you a picture of "Pack Billie," who is 31 years old, says a Blue (Ariz.) correspondent of the Kansas City Star. In 1881 the Shorthorn Cattle company, R. J. Bishop, manager, brought a herd of cattle from Texas to Socorro county, New Mexico, and located near where Luna, N. M., now is. While on the trail Mr. Bishop hired a man named McLoftis and bought two horses, a large iron gray and a small bay. The latter is "Pack Billie," who was then,



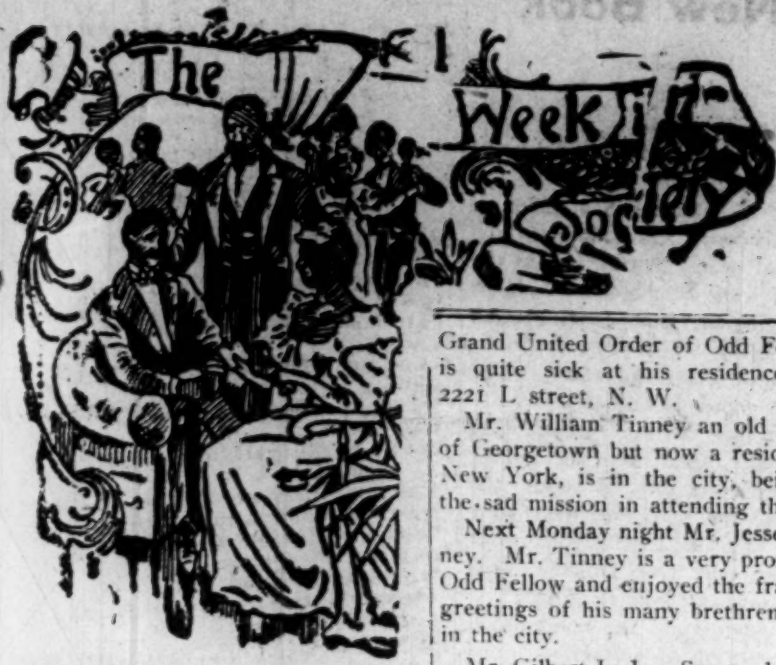
FAITHFUL "PACK BILLIE."
(Aged Horse of Western Plains Which Has Seen 31 Years of Active Service.)

In 1881, eight years old. He was always very gentle and a splendid pack horse, and when any trip was to be made by any of the cowboys working for Mr. Bishop that required a pack horse, "Billie" was always pressed into service. When the Shorthorn Cattle company went out of existence, "Billie" came into possession of Lee Beavers, and until recently "Billie" still grazed on the old Shorthorn company's range. A short time ago young Beavers moved to Duncan, Ariz., carrying "Billie" with him.

There are hundreds of cowboys scattered all over the west who know "Pack Billie." "Billie" is still hale and hearty, although quite gray headed.

J. J. LEARY,
dealer in

Fine Wines, Liquors and Cigars,
Cor. 26th and M Streets, N. W.,
Washington, D. C.



Dr. J. E. Sheppard, of Durham, N. C., will be in the city next week.

Mr. Richard E. S. Toomey is quite sick at his home in Le Droit Park.

Mr. Wm. Anderson, one of the best known public school teachers in Baltimore, Md., was in the city this week.

Next week THE BEE will contain full particulars of the inaugural balls to be given by the Monican Club and Native Washingtonians.

Mr. W. Calvin Chase, Jr., managing editor of THE BEE, who has been sick with la grippe, is able to be out again.

Mr. Fielding L. Dodson, of the Pension Office, has been sick since January 16th with muscular la grippe and he continues to remain in bed.

Rev. A. C. Garner, pastor of the Plymouth Congregational Church, went to Norfolk this week to deliver an address at the Y. M. C. A. celebration.

James H. Hayes and L. M. Hershaw addressed a large crowd at the Shiloh Baptist Church in Alexandria, Va., Monday evening on the suffrage question. Three delegates were elected to the convention which meets in Richmond, January 30 and 31.

Miss Jeannetta Frances Garrett, one of the most accomplished young ladies in the city and the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Garrett, two of the best known and highly respected citizens of Washington, will be married February 15th to Mr. Bismarck Robert Pinchback, son of Ex-Governor P. B. S. Pinchback, of Louisiana.

"Peculiar People" is the new book by Mrs. Arabella V. Chase. A book that will tell you who the peculiar people are. Send for it. Price one dollar. It is a book that everybody ought to have. Your library should not be without it. Written by Mrs. A. V. Chase, printed by W. Calvin Chase, Jr., and compiled by Miss Beatrice Lucinda Chase.

ARMSTRONG MANUAL TRAINING SCHOOL NOTES.

The graduates of 1904 are very sorry their principal would not permit them to have "music" during the Physical Culture hour.

The Business Class should have had music, by all means, because the members were so fond of "Dancing" (in the Study Hall).

Mr. Reuben West, of A2, is doing great work for the *Dynamoto*, and since he has been editor the paper has succeeded quite well.

Miss Mayme White has the sympathy of the '04 graduates in the death of her mother.

Mr. Clarence Moorman, of Baltimore, was in the city last Sunday.

A LYCEUM SUGGESTION.

A machine, with a nickel slot. Is our good friend Lawyer Scott? For when cold logic strikes the spot, He squirms as if he were shot.

Slot!
—Scott!!
Spot!!!
Shot!!!!
—R. E. S. Toomey.

WEST END NOTES.

Mrs. Eliza J. Tinney, a much respected citizen and a life time resident of Georgetown, D. C., died Saturday morning January 21, 1905, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Mamie E. Wilkins, No. 104 Fenwick street, Ivy City, and was buried on Tuesday afternoon. The funeral took place from Ebenezer A. M. E. Church, O street, N. W. Many floral offerings were presented, including a handsome wreath from President Roosevelt. Rev. Jas. Waters officiated and was assisted by Rev. S. Flagg and Rev. D. P. Seaton. Interment in Mt. Zion Cemetery.

Mr. Arthur F. Boston, of L street, N. W., who has been quite ill, is now convalescent. Mr. Boston is a very prominent member of the Young Men's Immediate Relief and the Protective League, who will be glad to learn of his speedy recovery.

Mr. Thomas W. West, the esteemed president of the Elder Men's Association, and the District Grand Master of the District Grand Lodge No. 20 in this jurisdiction, of the

Grand United Order of Odd Fellows, is quite sick at his residence, No. 2221 L street, N. W.

Mr. William Tinney an old citizen of Georgetown but now a resident of New York, is in the city, being on the sad mission in attending the funeral.

Next Monday night Mr. Jesse Lawney. Mr. Tinney is a very prominent Odd Fellow and enjoyed the fraternal greetings of his many brethren while in the city.

Mr. Gilbert L. Joy, Sr., read a very interesting paper before the J. C. Price Literary Society last Monday night. The subject of his paper was "The Condition of the Negro Race." Mr. J. T. Gordon opened the discussion with some very timely remarks. Others followed with some favorable comments by the president, Mr. J. Clinton Overton.

Next Monday night Mr. Jesse Lawson will read a paper, subject "Race Leadership."

Prof. J. D. Baltimore left the city Thursday for Philadelphia, Pa., to attend a meeting of scientists. Prof. Baltimore is the only colored member connected with this organization. The following program was discussed on Thursday evening in which Prof. Baltimore took an active part.

Thursday, January 26th, 8 P. M. Mechanical and Engineering Section. Discussion: Steam Turbines. Opened by Prof. H. W. Spangler, Professor of Mechanical Engineering, Franklin Institute, and Prof. Louis C. Lowenstein, Lehigh University. The De Laval Steam Turbine Company, the Westinghouse Machine Company (Mr. Francis Hodgkinson) and the General Electric Company (Mr. Richard H. Rice) will be represented. Rear-Admiral G. W. Melville and Mr. J. H. Macalpine are expected to participate, and a general invitation will be extended to resident engineers to be present and take part in the discussion.

GALBRAITH CHURCH NEWS.

Rev. S. L. Corrothers, pastor of Galbraith A. M. E. Z. Church, has very well demonstrated that he intends to keep to his calling, and that is the saving of souls. Rev. Corrothers has demonstrated his ability as a pulpit orator and Christian gentleman and the people of Washington, D. C., have shown their appreciation for him by attending his services regularly. The people have gotten tired of hearing apologetic sermons hence they love to hear Dr. Corrothers and attend his church, where they will hear that which will do them good. They flock to Galbraith Church in masses to hear the truth.

Everybody is welcome and is treated with the best courtesy. Those that knew Galbraith several years ago would not think it was the same church now, because if you don't get there by 11.15 at the morning service and 8.00 o'clock at the evening service, you can scarcely get a seat. There was a time in the history of Galbraith Church when you could get a seat any time you arrived.

Galbraith Church choir rendered "Come to the Mass in F" last Sunday evening, under the leadership of Prof. H. W. Lewis. It was certainly rendered well and all who listened to the singing can truthfully say that Galbraith Choir has made rapid progress since Prof. Lewis has taken charge of it. The solos rendered by Miss Hattie Contee surprised the congregation. She mastered her solos equal to any finished vocalist. The rendition of them highly elated the congregation.

Miss M. Liggins, Miss S. Thompson and Miss C. Price need no introduction as to their ability in rendering their respective parts.

Miss S. J. Jambes, the organist, played through the mass.

LORENZO WILLIS DEAD.

The funeral services over the remains of Lorenzo Willis, who died at the Garfield Hospital Tuesday eve, January 17th, were held at Ebenezer M. E. Church Friday, January 20th, at 2.30 P. M. The funeral was under the direction of Morning Star Lodge, No. 40, of Elks. The church services were conducted by the pastor, Rev. Harris, assisted by Rev. W. J. Howard and Aquila Sales. The services were opened by the reading of a passage from the Bible, singing by the choir, prayer by Dr. Howard, followed by a special selection, the favorite hymn of the deceased, by Miss Mitchell, entitled "Looking This Way."

The Rev. Harris preached an able sermon. The services were then turned over to the Elks and they performed the Lodge ceremonies. Interment was at Harmony Cemetery. The deceased was also a member of the Oriental Social Club, of which he was financial secretary. They also turned out in a body. The services

throughout were very impressive. The floral tributes were handsome, as follows: From the Elks, a beautiful Elk head design; the Crown and Cross from his wife, a beautiful wreath. The Orientals gave the "Gates Ajar," the Sparta Club a pillow of roses, the B. & O. Porters also gave "Gates Ajar," and several others by friends of the deceased. The floral tributes and the large attendance were acknowledgments of the high esteem in which he was held by his many friends. He leaves a widow, one son and one brother. The pallbearers were, from the Elks: J. Brooks, H. J. Clayton, J. W. Truman, E. E. Noble; from the Orientals: B. Brooks and E. Dandridge.

ROOMS FOR RENT.
Two (2) large communicating rooms furnished for gentlemen or adult family. 1822 Riggs street, northwest.

Furnished rooms with heat, hot and cold water baths, in one of the best locations in the city convenient to all lines of cars. Apply at THE BEE Office for terms.

LEGAL NOTICE.

PERRI W. F. K., Attorney.
Supreme Court of the District of Columbia,
Holding a Probate Court.
No. 12607 Administration.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE:
That the subscriber, of the District of Columbia, has obtained from the Probate Court of the District of Columbia, Letters of Administration on the estate of Dinah Wilson, late of the District of Columbia, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, legally authenticated, to the subscriber, on or before the 29th day of December, A. D. 1905; otherwise they may by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate.

Given under my hand this 10th day of January, 1905.
JESSE E. WARE,
32 Patterson St., N. E.

Attest:
WM. C. TAYLOR,
Deputy Register of Wills for the District of Columbia, Clerk of the Probate Court.

THOMAS WALKER, ATTORNEY.

In the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia. Maria Revells et al vs. Louisa Wilson et al. No. 24-859, Equity Docket No. 55.

The object of this suit is to have sale and partition of the following described real estate, situate in the County of Washington, District of Columbia, to wit: All of Lot numbered Twenty-two (22) in Section numbered Two (2) of the "Barry Farm" subdivision, as said subdivision appears of record in Liber Levy Court No. 2, folio 1, one of the Records of the Office of the Surveyor for the District of Columbia, and division of the proceeds of such sale among the parties in interest.

On motion of the complainant, it is this... day of January, A.D. 1905, ordered that the defendants, Mary Bunbray and Eva Dixon, cause their appearance to be entered on or before the fortieth day, exclusive of Sundays and legal holidays, occurring after the day of the first publication of this order; otherwise the cause will be proceeded with as in case of default. This order to be published in the Washington Bee.

By the Court.
Thomas H. Anderson, Justice.
True copy. Test: J. R. Young, Clerk. By J. W. Latimer, Asst. Clerk. Thomas Walker, Solicitor for Complainants.

BANK DOES BUSINESS AT ALL HOURS.

Impressed by the need for an institution where money may be obtained at any hour, prominent New York financiers and commercial men have, it is announced by the *Herald*, organized the First Night and Day Bank & Safe Deposit Company. The names of men prominent in the business and social world appear on the organization committee, and the capital stock of \$250,000 already has been subscribed. The concern also will have a working surplus of \$250,000.

Most people overestimate their pulse, as they often count its beats when talking about the matter, and it is a fact; well known to physicians, that the excitement of conversation will quicken the pulse from five to twenty beats.

Grellman, a learned German, seems to be the first and the principal historian of the gypsies. He dwells much upon the language of the tribes. He is authority for the statement that the first European settlement of the gypsies was in the provinces adjoining the Danube, Moldavia, and Theiss, where M. Cogalniceanu, a contemporary, fixes the number of persons in the tribes there represented at 200,000.

HOUSE & HERRMAN,

THE LARGEST INSTALLMENT HOUSE In the CITY

Now is the time to FURNISH YOUR HOUSE
Carpet Your Floors and LIVE Comfortably.

Only First-Class stores keep first class goods and sold by first class clerks in how large your Purchases are immediate delivery is made to any part of the city

Call at once,
Northeast Corner 7th and "I"

Name THE BEE when you call.

AT
Duffy's Place
You Can Buy All Leading
Brands Of
Whiskies, Gins,
Rums, &c.
DOMESTIC AND IMPORTED
California & Imported Wines
AT WHOLESALE PRICES.
1252 H St. N.E. Cor. 13th.

FOSTER,
CATERER
BANQUETS,
FAMILIES SERVED,
WEDDINGS,
DINNER PARTIES.
TELEPHONE CONNECTIONS.
1120 20th Street n. w.

Wm. Cannon
Fine wines, Liquors, and Ciga s.
The Place to CALL and PURCHASE
Purissima Whiskey
1225 and 1227 7th Street, Northwest
The New
1904 L Street, N. W.,
All drugs strictly first class. Every thing found in an uptodate Eng store can be had in this store. Descriptions a speciality.
J. W. MORSE-PROP.

A Roman Catholic church is to be erected at Aldershot, England, in memory of the Roman Catholic soldiers who fell in the British service in the Boer war.

The enforced Sunday rest which has been introduced into Spain is causing much dissatisfaction in all commercial and industrial centers. It is considered likely that the Cortes will repeal the law.

When our first foreign minister arranged to go to London he was requested by the captain of the sailing vessel in New York Harbor to go aboard immediately, according to a writer in *Success*. Hastily buying a sack of flour, three hams and a bag of potatoes, he hurried on board ship to arrange with some sailor to cook his meals, not knowing but that they might sail at any hour. Five weeks passed before the boat left the harbor. After six weeks at sea the traveler at length beheld the outlines of the coast of old England.

Dr. A. Jno. Thomas, Lexington's negro veterinary surgeon and dentist, is coming more and more into prominence in his chosen profession. What this young negro expert doesn't know about horse flesh wouldn't fill a small pamphlet. Dr. Thomas controls a large and lucrative blue grass practice. The doctor, because of his excellent judgment of horse quality, is greatly in demand as a commissioned buyer and is constantly entrusted with large sums of money by men of wealth to attend the largest sales of the country and make purchases.

HEFLIN HAS THE "SHAKES."
Heffin, the newly elected Congressman from Alabama, is reported to be trembling in his number-11-boots over the move to expel him from Congress. He is the chap who, in a public speech last fall, advised the assassination of the president. When they get through with Heffin, the Senate might try his boots on Tillman. If a few of these fire-eaters were given to understand that they will not be allowed to preach murder and make laws at the same time, this pestiferous class of politicians would grow less.—*The Freeman*.

Notice
We beg to call the attention of the public to the fact that we have opened a first-class Drug Store at the Cor. of First and F Sts., S. W., where an always fresh and complete stock of Drugs Chemicals, Toilet and Fancy Articles, Candles Cigars, Tobacco, etc., at the lowest prices. Prescriptions carefully compounded by Registered pharmacists.
Pure drugs and fresh supplies is our motto. We keep on hand a little of everything Postage stamps, all you desire.
LIBERTY PHARMACY.
1st and F Sts., S. W.
JAMES C. JONES.

Karl Xander,
IMPORTER,
Rectifier and Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
FINE WINES
AND
Liquors
1531-32 Seventh St. N.W.
Agent for Southern Bouquet Whiskey

James F. Oyster
BUTTER, CHEESE & EGGS.
Square Stands: Center Market, 5th & K St. Market, Riggs Market.
Office, Wholesale Depot & Salerooms 900 and 902 Pennsylvania Avenue.
Sole Agent for the Celebrated Cow Brand Butter recognized without an equal.

MONEY
For everybody at rates lower than the lowest. I don't be deceived; come to us and investigate. Business strictly confidential. No one knows of your transaction with us. We lend on furniture, pianos, or salary. If you have a loan now anywhere and need more money, come to us. Nothing deducted from loan. You get full amount. Extension in case of sickness without extra charge.
METROPOLITAN LOAN AND TRUST CO.
505 E St. N. W.

Borrow Money
YES
We will lend you from \$10.00 to \$500.00 on your furniture, piano, etc., and arrange the loan in as easy monthly payments as you desire. Come to us for we deduct nothing and charge the least. If you have a loan elsewhere we will pay it off and advance you more money. Strictly confidential private offices.
SURETY LOAN COMPANY,
Room 1, Warder Building, 2nd Floor, 5th and F Sts., N. W.

Established 1866
BURNSTONE LOAN OFFICE,
Gold and silver watches, diamonds jewelry, guns, mechanical tools, ladies and gentlemen's wearing apparel.
Old gold and silver bought. Unredeemed pledges for sale. 361 Pennsylvania Ave., N. W.

MANDAMUS OLARK,
ALL KINDS OF CEMENT WORK
CELLARS, YARDS FRONT STEPS, ETC.
Terms reasonable and work guaranteed.
2117 H St., N. W.

DOUGLAS
WE MOVE ANYTHING
Baggage and Furniture
Express.
1535 14th Street Northwest
Telephone Connection
Robert T. Douglas, Mgr.

Standing Stones of Stenness Are Subject of Never-Ending Talk and Speculation.

"STONEWALL" A CADET.

A black and white portrait of a man with dark hair, wearing a high-collared jacket, looking slightly to the right. The style is a sketch or engraving.

The English war and navy departments are close observers of events at the front, and among other points which attract their particular attention is that of the weather conditions accompanying the operations of the two forces. Official records show that almost every important action since gun, cannon and mortar have become factors in warfare was accompanied or followed by thunderstorms or heavy rainfalls. In fact, the heavy ordnance is said to be the direct cause of this natural phenomenon.

**Big Reserves Off Coast of Canada,
Nova Scotia and Newfoundland
Where Delicacies Are Raised.**

AMERICANS POOR DRESSERS

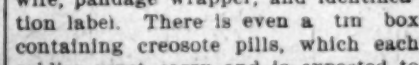
An Expensive Wall.
At the sale of the estate of the late Whitaker Wright, at Tokenhouse Yard the other day, some one offered £90,000 for the wall around the estate cost £37,000," said the auctioneer.

STOESSEL'S CHARACTERISTIC
SHOWN AT PORT ARTHUR.

Never popular before, Stoessel soon came to be the idol of his officers and men, who recognized him to be the soul and beacon of their glorious defense. "People say," wrote a correspondent in Port Arthur, "that Gen. Stoessel never sleeps; for when all the city is in darkness a light alone burns in his headquarters," and, it might have been added, in his heart. For even when wounded, and void of all prospect of relief either from Kuropatkin on land or Rozhdestvensky by sea, Stoessel continued to bear himself as if convinced that Port Arthur would prove his victory-garland and not his grave. Apart from his own stout heart, which never failed him, another constant source of his courage has been the inspiring presence of his wife.

CARE WHICH IS TAKEN TO MAKE
HIM COMFORTABLE.

A black and white illustration of a soldier wearing a heavy, fur-trimmed winter coat and a detachable hood. The hood is pulled up over the soldier's head, covering the ears and forehead. The soldier's face is visible through an opening in the hood. The coat has a thick, shaggy fur collar and a long, flowing fur skirt. The soldier is standing with a neutral expression. The entire illustration is enclosed in a rectangular border.



The ordinary army boots give the impression of comfort and durability. In general appearance they resemble the boot issued to the British soldier, but on close inspection they are seen to be far superior.

SOCIETY LEAVING THE CITY

Country Places Gradually Drawing Wealthy New Yorkers, Declares Social Register.

New York.—That private residences for persons in fashionable circles in New York will be a luxury in 1922 is the view of compilers of the social register of 1922, which has just appeared. The estimate is based upon a comparison of this issue with that of 1888. This comparison leads to the deduction that society is gradually abandoning private residences in Manhattan more for country homes than for apartment houses and hotels.

Of families named in the social register of 1888 about 82 per cent. lived practically under their own roof; now only 59 per cent. do so, among prominent families in New York alone. Contrary to the general opinion, this population has not been largely absorbed by apartment and hotel life, but the bulk has taken up with country life and is to be found in suburban towns on Long Island, Westchester county, New Jersey, Tuxedo, and some of the winter resorts, such as Aiken. One-quarter now lives permanently abroad, with but occasional visits to the United States.

In 1888 the largest number of families residing under one roof was 11. Now there are as many as 27 in one hotel.

Of the 9,000 families in the social register 4,556 families reside out of a dwelling, being eight per cent. of the total. Families residing out in a house mostly belong to the same family, and they are for the purpose of this comparison classed with private residences, leaving a total of 1,654 residing in apartment houses or hotels. They are 12 per cent. of the total. Of the families who live in the suburbs there are 2,124, or 23 per cent. Living abroad are 557 families.

THIBETANS ARE TRADERS.

New British Possession a Nation of Shopkeepers, Declares Col. Younghusband.

London.—Col. Younghusband, who returned to the British treaty with Tibet, and who recently arrived in England from Lassa, says that owing to the magnificent behavior of the British troops, the Tibetans were much better disposed toward them when they left than when they arrived.

The colonel said that, as a result of the mission, obstacles to trade with India had been removed, and trade was in actual progress when he left.

"The Tibetans," he said, "are a nation of shopkeepers. While the mission was in the country, Tibetan traders were continually coming in to all our camps and posts to sell produce and goods. There seems to be every prospect of a thriving trade springing up between India and Tibet. It was a very difficult matter to get the convention through in the few weeks which military necessity placed at my disposal, and still more difficult to do this without causing bitterness of feeling among the Tibetans."

"I am happy to say that we have not left behind us at Lassa any of that feeling of race animosity which might be the very apt to occur under similar circumstances. The fact that we were allowed into the most sacred shrines in Lassa, and that, after the treaty was signed, Capt. Connor was received by the Tashi Lama at Shingaitse with great ceremony, was sure proof that the walls of religious obstruction which had hitherto closed the country, had more or less been broken down. I do not think it likely that they will ever wish to raise them again."

SLEIGHING IN AUTOMOBILES

Big Machines on Steel Runners Astonish Long Island Natives—Not Entirely Satisfactory.

Hempstead, N. Y.—Automobiles on runners astonished the townsfolk of Long Island, who thought they had seen everything in the shape of an up-to-date vehicle. It was to some extent an experiment on the part of those who wished to drive their cars over the snow and ice-covered roads in the neighborhood, and the result was not entirely satisfactory.

A portable steel runner, somewhat resembling a half-tire, was attached to the front wheels of the machine, and the rear or motor wheels were encased in a steel rim with sharp teeth, which dug into the ice and propelled the car.

The plan worked better in theory than in practice, however, for while there was no difficulty in propulsion of the automobile, the sharp points of ice under the snow continually punctured the tires, and the sport was finally abandoned.

The machines were driven into stables and spirited horses and real sleighs were taken out in their place, and the merry jingle of bells was heard along the Merrick road.

Not Displacing the Original. Sumatra wrapper tobacco can be grown in Connecticut, and a farmer near Charleston has demonstrated by 12 years of profitable experiment that tea can be grown in South Carolina, but there is still a market for tobacco grown in Sumatra and for tea grown in Japan.

A Dangerous State. An Alabama man has been sent to jail for 30 days because he kissed a girl after she had said: "Please don't!" It must be difficult for a man to know when he is safe in Alabama.

The Next Problem. Now that the thornless cactus has arrived, will some resourceful scientist of a zoological turn of mind undertake the evolution of a quill-less porcupine?

COLOSSAL HOME FOR PAPER

New York Times Building, Recently Completed, Tallest Structure in the City.

New York.—The New York Times is now published from its new building in Times square, a structure which has been referred to by experts as one of the notable architectural triumphs of the world. In recognition of this contribution to the architectural beauty of New York, the city government some time ago named the district from Forty-second street north for seven blocks along Broadway and Seventh avenue Times square, and the subway station in the basement of the building bears the same title.

In a special edition published January 1 to celebrate the occupancy of the building there was an elaborate description of its construction and equipment. Among the features mentioned in this edition is that the building is the city's tallest structure, from base to top, being 51 stories, with an extreme height of 476 feet; that a new record in steel tonnage has been made in its construction, as it contains a larger percentage of steel to cubical contents than any other office building, having at the same time the strongest and stiffest steel frame structure of similar dimensions ever erected.

The presses are located 55 feet below the level of the street, while the paper is written and set up from the fourteenth to twenty-fifth floors. The press plant has a capacity of 144,000 16-page papers every hour, and provision has been made to increase this capacity to 432,000 papers per hour.

PLAN ECONOMY IN NAVY.

Vessels to Be Placed in Reserve Until Need for Their Services Arises.

Washington.—The naval general staff proposes to put naval vessels in reserve for the purpose of economy. It has been discovered that the cost of keeping a battleship in commission amounts to more than \$1,000,000 a year, and it is realized that some provision must be made for maintaining two classes of ships in reserve.

During the next session of congress an appropriation will probably be requested for maintaining ships in ordinary under a system of serviceability that will permit use of the vessels without much delay.

One class will be kept at the navy yards under such conditions of readiness for duty at sea as will permit their departure from port within 24 hours. This can be accomplished by having the ships in the care of few officers and men, the engines turned over frequently and the equipment stored in accessible places alongside, when not actually on board.

Another class will be in less readiness for service, probably far enough removed from the condition of duty to require a week or more to send the vessel away from the yard.

ROMANCE AT WORLD'S FAIR

Secretary of German Commission to Take Home French Bride He Met at Kaiser's Pavilion.

St. Louis, Mo.—Karl Gallenbeck, secretary of the imperial German commission to the world's fair, takes home with him a Parisian bride, whose acquaintance he made at the world's fair.

The marriage will take place soon. The bride-to-be is Miss Alexandrine de Brandt, daughter of Franz de Brandt, of Cologne, near Paris. The de Brandt family is of the Austrian nobility.

Miss de Brandt is a young cosmopolitan. She was born in Austria and educated in France, England and Vienna. She speaks English, French, German, Italian and Spanish.

She came to America with friends of her father's family to see the world's fair. She wrote accounts of it for French journals and at times did interpreting for the German commission.

In "Das Deutsche Haus," strong reminder of pleasant days she had spent at Charlottenburg, she met Karl Gallenbeck. She corrected his English and helped him with difficult translations. While her tongue worked her brown eyes were not idle. The closing days of the fair brought a betrothal.

FIGHT BLAZE WITH MILK.

Lactal Fluid Used to Extinguish Flames Threatening a Philadelphia Dairyman's Home.

Philadelphia.—The dwelling of Christian F. Devold, of Roxborough, was badly damaged by fire the other day which broke out in a closet on the second floor, and Samuel Moore, one of the inmates, was badly burned about the hands, face and body while attempting to extinguish the flames.

The members of the family, which, in addition to Devold, consisted of his wife, three children, and Samuel Moore, were sitting in the dining-room about nine o'clock in the evening when a policeman rushed into the house and informed them that there was a fire on the second floor.

Devold is engaged in the milk business, and there being no water handy, he, Mrs. Devold and Moore procured from the milk house several cans filled with the lactal fluid, and with this they fought the flames and prevented them from spreading until the firemen, in response to the alarm sent out by the policeman, reached the scene.

School for Servants. A school is to be started in Hamburg, Germany, for the training of domestic servants. It will be very practical, and will not compete with the schools of domestic science, which are becoming popular among well-to-do families.

JEWELLED BIRD OF INDIA.

Hindoo Believe Its Possession Carries Royal Power—Now Owned by King Edward.

London.—While British troops and the recollection of British prowess are potent factors in the subjugation of India, it is a strange fact—and one not generally known—that Hindoo fatalism and a jeweled bird have much to do with holding the millions of Indus.

The bird is one of the treasured treasures of Windsor castle, and there are many legends woven about it. The Hindoos call it "Uma," and they say that whoever owns the Uma must reign over India. It is supposed to have the gift of locomotion, and it alights, they say, upon the head of whomever it endows with royal power.

The truth is that the bird was taken from the canopy above the throne of Tipoo Sahib and presented by the directors of the East India company to George III. It is about 12 inches long, and is shaped like a pigeon, with an exaggerated tail. Rubies, brilliants, emeralds and pearls are sown about the quivering feathers of filigree golden work; it holds a priceless ruby in its beak and an emerald of great size and luster hangs from its breast.

The bird shares with the Koh-i-Noor the superstitious regard of the Hindoos. The fact that both the Uma and the great diamond are owned by King Edward makes it almost a matter of course for the native princes to acknowledge him as their legal lord. It may be a little bewildering to the west, but the powers above have willed it so, and pious souls must bow in submission to the fiat of fate. While the Uma folds its wings in the castle by the Thames, and while the Koh-i-Noor blazes in the English crown, there is nothing else to do but to be as good subjects of Emperor Edward as may be.

NEW INDUSTRY FOR DENVER

Kilns for Making High-Grade Silica Brick to Be Set Up in Colorado City.

Denver, Col.—Denver will soon have the distinction of operating the first lime kiln in the United States constructed under foreign patents, which will make it the finest in operation. The kiln will be constructed at the industrial suburb of Silica, up Platte canyon, as a part of the process of combining lime and sand in the manufacture of silicated brick. It is known in Europe as the Copenhagen kiln, and is constructed more on the principle of a blast furnace, the feature of the kiln being its low consumption of coal in producing the lime.

In completing its plant the Silicated Brick company has provided a general store and houses for the goodly number of employees who will be required, and application has been made to the post office department at Washington for a post office. The company is already receiving a number of inquiries for its product, but it will take a month yet before brick can be turned out. It is claimed for the silicated brick that they are low in absorption, high in resistance to fire, and adapted for all building purposes, the chemical combination of lime and silica practically making stone.

Arrangements are being made for truckage connection with the plant, so that it will not be long until another industry will be added to the city. All the elements which enter into the manufacture are found close to the plant. While new to Colorado and to the remainder of the country as well, the use of silicated brick is rapidly being adopted for many purposes, the government alone using many millions in various projects.

WOMEN AGREE NOT TO KISS

Antisculation League Formed in Mexico—Only Members of Female Sex Barred.

City of Mexico.—A little red button worn by some 300 women, old and young, married and unmarried, among the leading social sets of the City of Mexico, marks a new departure, or, rather, a new step, in progress. This little, round button signifies membership in what is known as the Anti-Kissing league. Members of the league take solemn pledges not to kiss each other, in public or private, but put it on the ground that kissing is contagious, or, rather, the means of conveying contagious diseases from one fair lip to another.

There is nothing visible to the naked eye in the constitution of this league against kissing others than members of the female persuasion, and, in fact, the practice, aside from the supposed danger of infection, is decidedly, to the male sense, not only deplorable, but unnecessary. When one woman takes two or three minutes of time in a street car to kiss three or four other women before alighting from the car, she certainly violates the golden rule by making all those passengers wait. How far this new league will conduct its offensive and defensive campaign remains to be seen.

Still Unsettled.

The department of agriculture has set new standards for pure food, giving large attention to milk, cheese and wines. The experts, however, remarks the New York Telegram, have not yet advanced to the point where they can define the exact stage at which an egg passes, as it were, from the sublime to the ridiculous.

Both Treacherous and False.

The explosion of that Gatesburg woman's false teeth marks the advent of a new terror. To their well-known falsity such teeth have begun to add treachery.

DEADLY THIEF-TRAP.

SPRING GUN WHICH LAID A CHICKEN THIEF LOW.

Ingenuous Contrivance of an Ingenious Camden (N. J.) Negro May Land Him in the Penitentiary.

Camden, N. J.—Howard Brown, the ingenious Camden negro, who rigged up a "thief catcher" in his chicken coop at No. 1705 South Tenth street, which resulted in the death of Robert Dorsey, another negro, may be compelled to put up a stiff fight to escape a conviction of manslaughter.

County Physician Jones instructed Coroner Lippincott to make a thorough investigation of the facts leading up to the death of Dorsey.

Prosecutor Lloyd declared that Brown was culpably responsible for his act and could be indicted by the grand jury for manslaughter and, if convicted, a penalty of ten years could be imposed.

He said the law was plain on the subject. Any person has a right to protect his life and domicile and could arrange any contrivance by which a burglar might be maimed or killed in an attempt to enter, but he has no right to arrange any instrument on any building not attached to his house that was calculated to do bodily harm to anyone. The mechanism of the "thief catcher" surprised every one who visited the coop and many declared that it exhibited wonderful scientific skill on the part of the negro who conceived the idea, which worked with such wonderful accuracy. All he had with which to construct his infernal machine was an old army musket that was rusty from age, a good charge of powder and shot, several small strips of boards, pieces of wire and some hinges. He hung the door of the coop so that it would open outward, but the connection with the musket was made in an indirect way, so that the mechanism was not readily discernible.

By a peculiar contrivance of the boards and wires Brown could make the whole affair "safe" by inserting a plug during the day at the top of the door, which disconnected the main wires leading along the boards and enabled him to enter his coop every morning while the gun and its deadly load of shot pointed toward the door. He also had a "safety" board over the top of the gun which prevented the chickens that might jump on the arrangement from causing the gun to explode.

In order that the coroner's jury may fully understand the working of the contrivance, a photograph of the interior of the coop was taken and may be an exhibit before the grand jury and at the trial should Brown be indicted for manslaughter.

One of the best known trees is the shagbark or scaly bark hickory, so called because the bark has a disposition to peel off in long loose strips from the wood. This tree is found growing from New Hampshire to South Carolina. Its wood is very elastic and is said to be hard as iron. The nuts are whitish in color. The shagbark sometimes grows to the height of 80 or 90 feet, the leaves measuring about 20 inches. Varieties of hickory are the white heart or common hickory, butternut or swamp hickory, pig or hog nut hickory and the nutmeg hickory. Of the pignut hickory brooms are sometimes made. The wood of the common hickory is esteemed for mechanical purposes and for fuel, as it gives a bright, cheerful fire.

Mechanical Book Handlers. In the library of congress books are handled almost entirely by machinery. Orders are sent to the book-stacks, and books brought from them to the desk for distribution, by trays, suspended from endless chains, the chains being made to travel by means of an engine in the basement. The mechanism is noiseless, and invisible also, the carriers going beneath the floor of the great central reading-room, to and fro between the librarian's desk and the book-stacks. Every arriving tray dumps itself automatically at the desk. Likewise, in taking volumes back, each tray spills its contents, of its own accord, at a certain tier.

His Real Name.

Joseph Conrad, who has made such a reputation as a writer of sea stories, is well known to be a Pole by birth, but few of his many readers are aware that his real name is Korzeniowski.

Diplomatic Wit.

Ambassador Choate is generally acknowledged to be the wittiest and most brilliant conversationalist among all the diplomats in London.

Many Warships.

The amassed navies of the world include 560 battleships, 417 cruisers, 1,255 gunboats and 1,600 torpedo craft.

MARVELOUS MACHINE.

INSTRUMENT THAT TRANSMITS 40,000 WORDS AN HOUR.

Telegrams Turned Out from Machine in Writing—Photography Aids Process of Recording Letters.

London.—The average person can write about 30 to 35 words a minute. A good typist can turn out about double that amount.

There was exhibited at a hotel here the other day a telegraph instrument that can transmit messages and write them out in the most legible of handwriting at the rate of more than 40,000 words an hour.

This is the latest, and it would seem, the greatest marvel of electric telegraphy.

The fastest telegraphic instrument at present in operation is the Wheatstone automatic, which transmits telegrams from city to city at the rate of 200 to 250 words a minute. But messages when sent by this system still have to be translated from the Morse telegraphic language into ordinary language, and this can be done only at ordinary writing speed. The new Polak-Virag telegraph instrument transmits messages at nearly four times the speed, and delivers them direct from the instrument written in the plainest of ordinary copy book handwriting.

How it is done is a technical marvel that takes an electrical expert to grasp completely, but roughly simplified the system is a commonplace.

First, the message to be transmitted is converted into telegraphic dots and dashes on a perforator that looks like an ordinary typewriter. This perforator punches in a slip of paper a complicated series of holes that correspond in electrical impulses to the form of letters.

By passing this slip over a series of cylinders, electric waves find their way through the prepared holes, quick as a lightning flash, and are transmitted instantaneously to the other end of the wire, however far it is, and come out in the same sequence in which they entered. The manner in which the letters are recorded is the marvel.

Photography is called in. The electric waves are conveyed to a little mirror, and they make the mirror move in two directions—horizontal and vertical. Electric light is focused on the mirror, and then directed from it to a slip of sensitized paper.

The mirror moves only about the hundredth part of a millimeter, and the exposure of the sensitized paper is only about the thousandth part of a second, but the lightning flash is quicker, and, though the eye cannot follow the writing, yet it appears plain as a pikestaff, and without the possibility of an error, at the rate of almost 15 words a second.

The two motions—vertical and horizontal—with the motion of the paper being drawn before the finger of light, supply all the motions of handwriting. If produced slowly they would, of course, be angular, but the speed makes them practically curved. Developing and fixing the photographed message takes ten seconds, so that the written message is received ten seconds later than its transmission.

The system is so fast that it is really ahead of the age. Very few towns, let alone individuals, want to telegraph 40,000 words an hour. Indeed, Austria-Hungary, the home of the inventors, while enthusiastically endorsing the invention, could not make use of it, because no two telegraph offices in the empire have enough work to keep it going. They would have to save up telegrams for a week to keep the instrument going ten minutes.

It ought to prove of immense value in transmitting speeches from out-of-the-way places, where few wires exist.

SONG CONVERTS A THIEF.

Taras from Salvation Army Lassies and Makes Restitution to Victims of Robberies.

Pottsville, Pa.—Salvation Army street singers are credited with having induced Lester R. Curry, a self-acknowledged thief, to change his mode of life. Some weeks ago a stolen watch was sent to police headquarters, with a note urging its return to an address in the suburb. The note was signed "Thief."

The other day Michael Grippie, who had been absent from home, returned. Chief Davies found him at the address and turned the watch over to him. He fully identified it as his property, and said the watch was stolen from his home by a peddler answering Curry's description.

The police had found that the man who signed himself "Thief" was registered as Curry at a hotel here. He was seen a short time before he sent the note to turn from the street singers, to whom he was listening, with tears dropping from his eyes.

Deep Diamond Mines.

Prof. Henry Miers in lecturing to a London audience recently said that there is no knowledge of the depths to which the South African diamond mines can be worked. The deeper they go the richer they become. Work can be carried on now to a depth of 2,500 feet and it is thought that it might be continued to a depth of 5,000 feet or even 10,000 feet if engineering difficulties could be overcome.

Sea Lion Kills Octopus.

The keeper of the lighthouse near Crescent City, Cal., reports a battle between a sea lion and an octopus. The octopus wound its tentacles around the lion's body, but the lion bit them off one after the other and ate them. Other lions then helped to dispose of the octopus' carcass.

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Rare Books Sold.

New York.—Two of the rarest books in the collection of Americana made by the late Bishop John Hurst have just been sold at auction. One was a copy of the Mohawk prayer book, printed in this city by William Bradford in 1715. It brought \$1,300. The other was a copy of the second edition of Eliot's Indian Bible, and it sold for \$410.

Young Girl in Penitentiary.

Huntington, W. Va.—Pearl Smith, aged ten, who has served a number of years in the state reform school, was the other afternoon sentenced by Judge Matthews to serve five years in the penitentiary for stealing a 25-cent pair of suspenders from the residence of Nimrod Elliott. Five years is the minimum sentence in such a case.

Twins Divorced from Twins.

Springfield, O.—Alvin and Alva Buskies, two brothers, were granted divorces from twin sisters in a local court here the other day.

The Reason.

A man in New Jersey says he has not slept a wink for ten years. Mosquitoes!

SILVER FACE BLEACH

BEFORE AFTER. SILVER FACE BLEACH. ...AND HAIR TONIC... Both in a box for \$2.00, or three boxes for \$5.00. Guaranteed to give you the best results in the world. One box is all that is required if used as directed.

SILVER FACE BLEACH.

A FRAGRANT complexion obtained if used as directed. Will turn the skin of a black or brown person into a fair skin, and a white person perfectly white. In forty-eight hours a white or two light will be noticeable. It does not turn the skin to spots, but bleaches out white, the skin remaining beautiful without artificialness. Will remove wrinkles, freckles, dark spots, pimples or blemishes, making the skin very soft and smooth. Application, etc., see free booklet enclosed without cost to the skin. When you get the color you wish, stop using the preparation.

AND THE HAIR TONIC!

Put your hair on a pedestal by using this hair tonic. It will grow long and straight, and keep it from falling out. Slightly perfumed and makes the hair soft and easy to comb. Any person desiring to use either in a bottle or Post-Office order, express money order or registered letter, we will send it through the mail postage prepaid, until you want it sent by express, it will come by express, at cost.

In any case where it fails to do what we claim, we will return the money or send a bottle free of charge. Packed in tin so you will know the contents except outside.

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BUY A HOME AT ONCE.
LARGE AND CONVENIENT LOTS
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FOR SALE. A rare chance for white or colored people of moderate means or small wages to build homes near the end of the new highway and railroad bridges now being rapidly constructed across the Potomac, between Washington and the Agricultural Farms at Arlington. This beautiful subdivision of land is called "East Arlington," and is surveyed off and boundaries set with wide avenues, streets and alleys. Lots are 100 feet long by 25 feet wide. Terms only \$5 down, balance \$1 per week, without interest. Price of lots from \$150 to \$250 per lot. Ten per cent off for cash, and perfect title guaranteed.

These lots are only 25 minutes' walk or 8 minutes' ride from the Government Departments or business center of Washington. The land is slightly inclined towards Washington, is well drained and rich. When the first payment of \$5 is made the purchaser can take possession of the ground, build a home or plant fruit or shade trees or cultivate it. Money can be borrowed with which to build. One lot will produce from \$25 to \$50 worth of potatoes or other vegetables a year.

Also a large three-story brick building, and half-acre, for sale on easy terms.

Parties will be shown the subdivision at any time. Write or call for plat and further particulars of

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Dr. J. N. Johnson, attorney at law, president; Rev. William H. Johnson and John B. Dillard, vice presidents; Dr. P. W. Price, medical director and treasurer; John T. C. Newsom, financial secretary; Dr. Robert F. Plummer, director of pharmacy; Robert Robinson and Harry Davis, deputies.
Main Office: 1128 G Street, Northwest, Washington, D. C.

The United States Commissioner Rabbit of St. Louis, Mo., tried Wong Jui, a Chinaman who is supposed to have come to this country. There is a law prohibiting Chinese from coming to the United States, and they can never be naturalized. The Chinese and foreign born negroes are discriminated against. A few years ago, a federal judge who lives north of the Mason and Dixon line refused to grant naturalization to a negro who came from Europe.

Rev. Madison C. Peters, of New York, suggests this as an improvement on Bishop Potter's subway saloon: "A gallon of whisky costs \$3, and contains sixty-five 15-cent drinks. Now, if men must drink, let them buy it by the gallon and make their wives, sisters or mothers the bar-keepers. Pay them for the drink, and when the gallon is gone they will have a net profit of \$6.75 on every gallon. Let that money be put away and when the drinkers have become drunkards their wives, mothers and sisters will have money to keep them from want."

The New York World, whose heart is in the right place, says in its issue of December 2: "John Brown was hanged forty-five years ago—and his soul has gone 'marching on' all over the world." And his soul will continue to march onward until the word "Liberty" becomes a mere empty formula.—N. Y. Age.

The modern bullet will pierce the carcasses of three horses in succession at 550 yards, and of four at half the distance.

Gloves Make The Best Gifts

NOTHING pleases the ladies as much as to receive a fine pair of Louvre gloves for Xmas. Here you select from the biggest and finest stock of gloves in the city. Every pair is fully guaranteed. Gloves and other articles neatly boxed free.

LADIES GLOVES 69c.

This is the regular \$1 value. A very dainty and smart glove—well made and fit perfectly. Just ahead of us at this price.

Ladies' and Men's Extra Fine Gloves, in all sizes and styles, including light shades for evening wear—a very stunning \$1.00 glove; our special leader \$1.00. Ladies' Very Fine Evening and Walking Gloves, with the short and long fingers, very mannish effect—the most popular glove we have ever sold at \$1.50.

GIFT NECKWEAR.

Another useful gift thing. We call special attention to our line of Ladies' Neckpieces at 25c. and 49c. All the newest effects in dainty laces and embroideries. Imported novelties from \$1 up.

HAT PINS & BELTS.

Still another useful suggestion for the ladies. We've a very fine line of Hat Pins; in all the latest novelties—imported ones—the kind that are not shown elsewhere—50c. and 75c.

Ladies' Belts, in silk and leather effects—new designs, direct copies from imported ones—the very sweetest thing seen hereabouts—regular \$1.00 values—our special offering..... 50c.

GIFT HOSIERY.

A serviceable gift—a useful one. As a special Xmas offering we are selling our regular 75c. qualities in Ladies Black and Embroidered Effect Hose, our special leader, three pairs neatly boxed, for..... \$1.50.

We invite your inspection of our Ladies' Waist Department—the very newest creations—direct imported novelties. A beautiful waist at..... \$5.50.

Louvre Glove Co., 931 F St.

HIDDEN ISLES OF THE SEA.

Many a noble ship, richly laden with the proudest spoils of human industry and enterprise, and freighted with that which is dearer still—human life—has passed away with the morning sunlight glittering on its snowy canvas, passed away, never to arrive at its destination; passed away forever from the ken and knowledge of men as completely as if it had never been in existence.

What has become of those vanished argosies? Whither have they gone? When the seas give up their dead, and the old ocean lays bare its secrets, the



human skeletons, the virgin gold, the priceless gems, the costly jewels, and the wrecks of those vanished ships will be found strewn amid the tremendous passes and deep defiles of those submerged mountain ranges which are the backbones of lost continents, upon those topmost peaks, projecting near the surface of the seas, these lost convoys have been dashed to destruction! The mariner's compass and the navigator's chart have not been able to protect commerce from the wreck and ruin of these submerged ridges, but the good



ship "Columbia," richly laden with its precious cargo of "Columbia Club," the purest and best whisky in the world, launched and navigated by William J. Donovan from the famous Baseball House, located at 1528 Seventh Street, N. W., with the Stars and Stripes glittering from its gaff and defiance to all competitors thundering from its steel-clad turrets, has weathered every gale and returned safely from every voyage, because Mr. Donovan knows the highways of successful business enterprise are strewn with the derelicts of pretension and misrepresentation, and that quality alone, and quality strictly and strenuously adhered to, is the only chart and surest recommendation of those who wish to indulge in the delicious, stimulating, health-giving virtue of a truly honest American whiskey—the "Columbia Club."

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Under management of the Dressmakers' Training School. The object of this school is to train young women to be self supporting and independent by teaching them dressmaking, millinery, embroidery, corset-making.

We will teach, free of charge, plain sewing instructions will be given to encourage young women to seek the more technical points in sewing. Lessons day and evening. For further particulars call and see the principal, Mrs. L. R. Clark, 1200 U Street, N. W., phone North 1258 F. Dressmaking parlor, 1930 14th Street, N. W. All kinds of mending.

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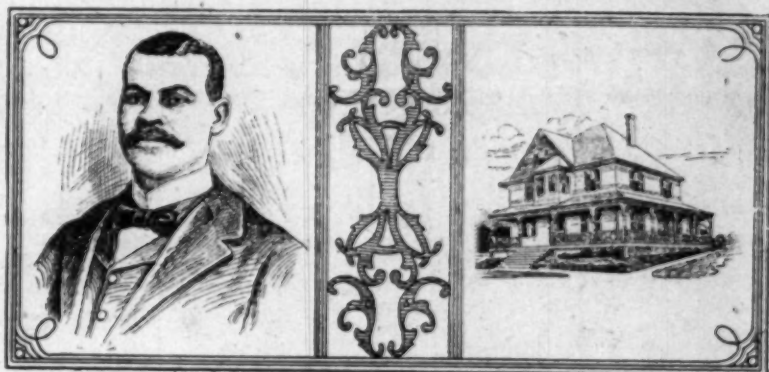
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